

MUMLEY A.
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographs
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 82, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 464.

The China Mail

Call and inspect
the
1919 Ford CAR.
The most economical Car on
the market.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 3497.

May 13, 1919, Temperature 77.

ESTABLISHED 1846

Rainfall 0.24 inch.

Humidity 93.

May 13, 1918, Temperature 72.

No. 17,462.

號三十月五年九十零百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1919.

日四十月四未己大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS
DAVISON
DAVISON
MOTOR
CYCLES
Telephone 482.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an
exceptionally fine assortment
of

BATHING CAPS.

In all the last Styles and Colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

TEL. 16.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

GENTLEMEN'S

WATERPROOF COATS

DARK, BROWN, BOMBAZINE,
RUBBER LINED.

Special Value
other quality \$7.50

\$15.00 \$17.50 \$23.50 \$30.00 to \$45.00

LADIES'

WATERPROOF

FROM

\$13.50 to \$30.00

CHILD'S

WATERPROOF

FROM

\$6.50 to \$12.00

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.

Telephone 1335.

TAILORES
Diss Bros
TAILORES
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 624.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE TERMS PRESENTED.

LONDON, May 7.
Versailles reports that the meeting of the Allied and German delegates for the presentation of the peace terms opened at three o'clock. The actual presentation was made a few minutes later. The meeting terminated at 3.50.

CHEAPER LIVING.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 8.
In the House of Commons on May 6 the Food Controller stated that the Premier's forecast of a saving of four shillings weekly in the working family's budget by the early summer had already been more than realised. We had freely placed at the disposal of the Allies all our resources for securing adequate supplies of essential foodstuffs. The Food Ministry might be wound up about the middle of November, as home grown meat was to be decontrolled at the end of September. However, the control of milk, the development of national kitchens and the regulation of prices as affected by trusts and combines should be regarded as permanent.

CANADIAN VICEROYS.

LONDON, May 7.
The Daily Mail announces that the Duke of Devonshire shortly retires from the viceroyalty of Canada and that the Earl of Athlone is to be offered the post.

FUME.

A COMPROMISE DISCOVERED.

LONDON, May 7.
Paris says the French ambassador to Rome proposed to Italy that she administer Fiume with the mandate of the League of Nations until 1923, when a port a few miles distant could be built for the Yugo-slavs, whereupon Fiume could belong to Italy. Italy agreed to reopen the discussions on this basis.

SILVER.

SINGAPORE, May 11.
Silver is now quoted 534, with buyers firm.

Montagu's report on May 8 says that following the American government's announcement of the removal of the maximum price, business was done in America up to 102 1/2 cents. It appears intimation was given simultaneously that export licences would be freely granted. Although two days have elapsed since the announcement was known here, control at the time of fixing to-day has not been removed. Business meanwhile is absolutely suspended as London quotations are calculated now upon a fictitious basis and at 101 1/2 cents have no relation whatever to the actual value of silver. Shanghai exchange has risen to 5.02 the tael.

[Note that the above reflects the situation prior to Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of May 8. See earlier telegrams.]

VIEWS AND NEWS BY "HABAS."

LONDON, May 5.
Considerable satisfaction is felt in French diplomatic circles over the decision of the Council of Three to insert in the peace treaty a clause by which the German government is called upon to disinterest itself from any future agreements the Allies may come to with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey. Austrians will be able to decide whether they prefer to accept the Allies' plan of becoming a neutral republic like Switzerland or throwing in their lot with debt-ridden Germany.

Informed Paris circles state that an invitation has been sent to the Italian delegation to resume work at the peace conference. The invitation was made jointly by the French and British peace delegations.

The peace preliminaries were set before the French council of ministers yesterday sitting at the Elysee. The deliberations lasted from ten to after one. Unanimous approval was expressed respecting the announcements on the complex financial questions, the clauses about reparations and damages, the special terms imposed to provide pensions, and on the military, economic, and financial guarantees and precautions taken to ensure the fulfilment of the treaty.

The Chinese delegation issued a statement ending with these words: "The more the Chinese delegation studies the proposed settlement with Japan, the less it understands the meaning and purpose and the more it feels aggrieved."

PARLIAMENT.

BUDGET PASSED.

LONDON, May 7.
The House of Commons passed all the Budget resolutions to-day.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

LONDON, May 7.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Harmsworth announced that Lord Reading had resigned his ambassadorship to America.

Mr. Churchill stated that enlistments since January 1 had totalled 89,000.

Replying to Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Walter Long stated that Admiral Beatty had not been offered the post of First Sea Lord but he hoped he would become the First Sea Lord when the post became vacant. Admiral Beatty had been consulted on naval policy since the armistice. He was also invited when he relinquished the command of the grand fleet to preside over an important enquiry with regard to our future naval policy but declined for personal reasons. No immediate change of First Sea Lord was contemplated. Admiral Wemyss enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government.

THE BOLSHEVIST WAR.

ESTHONIANS CLAIM ANOTHER VICTORY.

LONDON, May 7.
Copenhagen yesterday quoted an Estonian communique to the effect that the Bolshvist offensive was everywhere repulsed. Six days of bitter fighting ended in the Estonian army recapturing the town of Rujen and capturing the town of Saltsburg. The enemy was fleeing and hotly pursued.

A VIENNA SENSATION.

HUNGARIAN LEGATION SIEZED AND ROBBED.

LONDON, May 7.
Vienna reports the capture of the Hungarian legation there by Hungarian anti-Bolshvists, who seized over 45,000,000 intended for propaganda work, and created a tremendous sensation. The coup was carried out late in the evening by a group of armed Hungarians, chiefly ex-officers, who siezed and searched the legation during the absence of the Hungarian Minister and his two assistants.

On entering the building they were promptly arrested and conveyed to the cellars at a Franciscan convent. The fury of Belakun and the Soviet Government on learning the news was unbounded. A violent protest was made to the Vienna government, with the result that the police liberated the Minister and his assistants, occupied the legation, and arrested five officers who had remained in the building. They also arrested a number of communists who were compromised by papers found at the legation.

BRITISH POST-OFFICE.

RECORD LOSS FOR 1919.

LONDON, May 7.
The Postmaster-General, speaking at a dinner of the Newspaper Society, announced that it is proposed to spend from six to seven millions on the telephone service in the coming year. Referring to the great increase of government telegrams due to the war, he said private messages had also increased ten per cent. All the services were suffering from outworn plant. They would be restored in the course of time but patience must be exercised. He added that the loss on the post-office in the coming year would be the greatest on record.

FEDERAL HOME RULE?

LONDON, May 7.

At a meeting of M.P.'s to consider Federal Home Rule yesterday, Mr. Walter Long said there were two considerations in favour of the resolution, firstly, the congestion of business in the House of Commons, secondly, his experience at the Colonial Office where representations in favour thereof had been made to him at different times by overseas Ministers. He read a letter from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was unable to attend, saying he saw no insuperable financial difficulties before the scheme. Mr. Long also thought reform of the House of Lords must be closely linked with the question of Federal Home Rule. Mr. Ronald McNeill, on behalf of Ulster protested against the scheme, expressing surprise at hearing a Home Rule speech from Mr. Walter Long. No resolution was submitted to vote.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRANCE GETS EXTRA ASSURANCE.

LONDON, May 7.
From Paris it is officially advised that supplementary to the securities for the observance of the peace treaty, Mr. Wilson pledged himself to propose to the Senate, and Mr. Lloyd George pledged himself to propose to Parliament, an engagement subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations to go immediately to the assistance of France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany.

SALE OF BRITISH WAR CRAFT.

LONDON, May 7.
In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Curzon, Dr. Macnamara stated that since the armistice only one British Warship, namely a light cruiser, had been sold in India, but arrangements were proceeding for the sale of a further eleven warships. It was also hoped shortly to dispose of a further 150. All these vessels were obsolete. Vessels of fighting value would be sold only under pledge that they would be broken up.

BOLSHEVIST AIMS.

SPEECH BY LENIN.

LONDON, May 7.
Cairo reported yesterday that General Allenby had issued a proclamation that government colleges and secondary schools would be closed till next term unless the students returned immediately.

Stockholm learns from Petrograd that Lenin, in a speech which was placarded throughout the city, said the Bolshvists had performed half their task, namely, victory over the bourgeoisie, but the more difficult half was only beginning. The world revolution depended on a Bolshvist victory over the imperialists.

The Bolshvists are resorting to every means to carry out mobilisation but with results most unsatisfactory. For example, regiments proceed to the front with barely 500 men, half of whom desert en route.

HUNGARIAN ARMY DWINDLES.

LONDON, May 7.
Reuter learns that the disorganisation in the Hungarian army is increasing. Only 23,000 are left.

CONSULS ORDERED FROM SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, May 7.
Copenhagen learns from Sebastopol that the Ukrainian Soviet has ordered all the foreign consuls to leave Sebastopol forthwith, as their government is not recognised.

RED CROSS LEAGUE.

LONDON, May 7.
Paris reports that a League of Red Cross societies, United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, has been formed. Its object is to anticipate, diminish, and relieve the misery produced by disease and calamity throughout the world. The League will invite other Red Cross Societies to join.

GERMANS WANT PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 7.
Berlin reports that the Peace Committee of the National Assembly passed a resolution favouring the re-establishing of friendly commercial relations with Russia and the conclusion of a truce.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

1.02. LETTERS FOR £100 EACH.

New York, March 21.—The British aviation officials in charge of the projected flight from Newfoundland to England say that they may carry several letters from this country, but the cost will be £100 each. The letters must not exceed one ounce in weight each, and the number is limited to 12. Inquiry has not thus far revealed that many Americans are anxious to spend £100 to send a letter to Europe by zero mail. Ottawa, March 21.—Colonel Colclough announces in the Press that he will positively start on a Transatlantic flight from Newfoundland during the first week in May, accompanied by Major Leckie, Major McKeever, and Capt. Sinclair, who are all aviators.

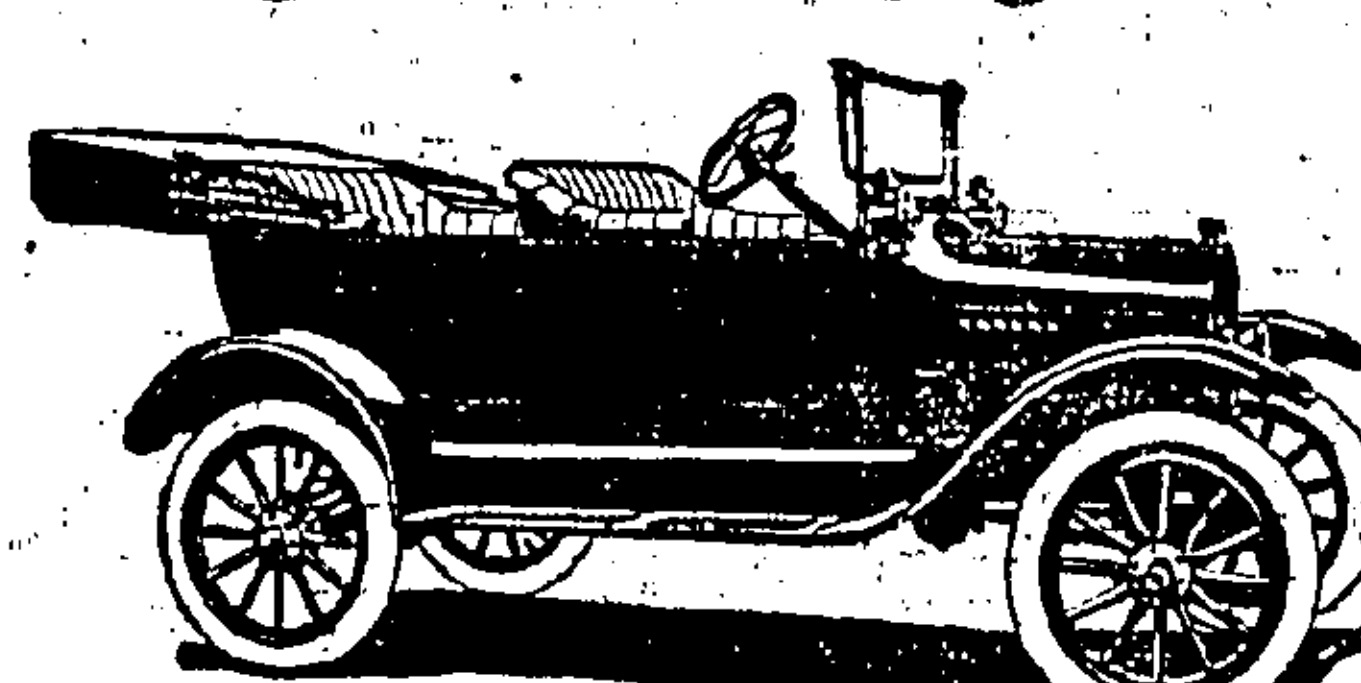
BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

Ford



Five seater Touring Car, complete \$1,280.
Two seater Roadster with rear Luggage compartment \$1,280.
Ford truck chassis with extra long wheel-base and two solid tyres, 3,000 lbs. capacity \$1,800.

ALL COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS & ELECTRIC HORN.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road Central,
Phone 2487.

YARDLEY'S PERFUMERY & TOILET SOAPS.

A full assortment of the above is just to hand.

LAVENDER BATH & TOILET SOAP A SPECIALTY.

\$2.50 & \$1.25 per Box.

THE PHARMACY.

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345.

22, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 345.

DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

BOOTS and SHOES

—THAT look well,
—THAT are comfortable,
—THAT fit well.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Nettleton SHOE



G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions—**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, May 17, 1919,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

- 1 Underwood Typewriter Visible No. 3-18
- 1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 10-18
- 1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 5-12
- 1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-14
- 1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 11-18
- 1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 5-18
- 1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-18

all in perfect working order and condition.

On view from Thursday, 15th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 10, 1919.

on
WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1919,
at Noon.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
The Wreck of the
S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
as she now lies off the Lema Islands.

Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE
FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR.

When feeding the fly one often has observed it regurgitate its contents, until there is a deposit of the food on the fly's proboscis. This deposit is as sticky as glue, and it is this sticky deposit that is the cause of the fly's regurgitation. It is this sticky deposit that is the cause of the fly's regurgitation. It is this sticky deposit that is the cause of the fly's regurgitation.

"INSECTOX"
SUPPRESSES FLIES MOSQUITOES &
OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.
OUTRIPS \$1.00
On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &
Co., Hongkong & Kowloon. Bakilly Co.,
Hongkong, and leading stores.
FRANK SMITH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

KING TAI.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP
Blackwood Furniture Store.
All classes of Furniture made to order
and packed for shipment. Gold and
Silver Ware, Jade Stone, Chinese
Caskets and Embroideries.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
No. 10 & 12, Pedder Street,
(Opposite to Hongkong Hotel),
HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel. These remedies are the only ones that have been found to be effective in the treatment of these diseases. They are the only ones that have been found to be effective in the treatment of these diseases. They are the only ones that have been found to be effective in the treatment of these diseases.

"CHINA MAIL"
PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"
Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hong
Kong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1891-1908) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY ... 51

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (by Rev. G. A.
Bunbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

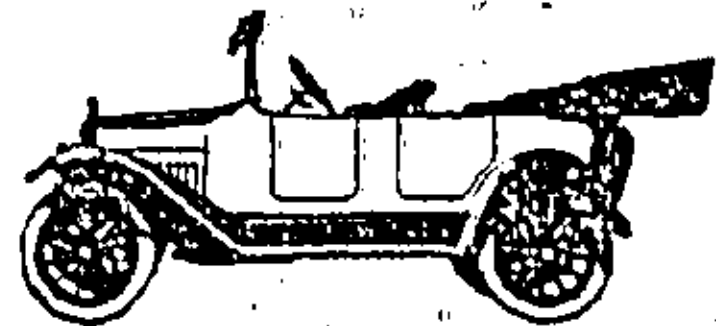
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGER'S
(History of the Eastern
Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
(by "Shin-Tai King," translated
by E. J. Ellis) ... 30

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND
TAX MEMORANDUM ... 50

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 25

INTIMATIONS**METEOR GARAGE**

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.



Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

**"PREMO
CAMERA"**

\$150 only

Kodak Catalogue Free on
application.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAVE YOUR
CLOTHING FURS & CARPETS

by storing them in our Cold Stores
for the summer months when no
moths or vermin can attack them.

For particulars as to packing and
rates apply to—

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

10,000,000 STAMPS

FOR SALE.

Bargains in mixed used Postage
Stamps in Bags.

All Asiatic Mixed Stamps.
1,000 for \$1.00 3,000 for \$1.50
2,000 " 2.00 4,000 " 2.00
3,000 " 2.50 5,000 " 2.50
4,000 " 3.00 6,000 " 3.00
5,000 " 3.50 8,000 " 4.00

All Hongkong All China.
1,000 for \$1.00 1,500 for \$1.00
1,500 " 2.00 2,000 " 1.25
2,000 " 2.50 3,000 " 1.80
4,000 " 4.50 5,000 " 3.00
5,000 " 5.00 10,000 " 5.00

GRACA & CO.,
DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS,
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

All Photo goods supplied
Films, plates,
Self-toning papers,
Velox papers.
Just arrived.

Branch Opposite City Hall.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PHODDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

GARRICK

Selected
Virginia
Cigarettes

SOLD ONLY IN
AIR-TIGHT
TINS

50 CIGARETTES.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL
TOBACCONISTS.



This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

A SUBMARINE SECRET.

In Memoriam notices in *The Times* reveal a double submarine accident. K4 and K17, sister ships of K2, the submarine cruiser, driven on the surface by steam, with disappearing funnels, were lost, and several others were damaged on the night of January 31, 1918. While cruising they were run into by a squadron of battle cruisers.

SURRENDERED GERMAN SHIPS.

Seven surrendered German merchantmen are now anchored in the Forth, off Leith, two of the latest arrivals being the *Alster* and the *Hafslund*. The hundred vessels to come here will be managed for the Government by the following firms: W. and A. Robertson, Glasgow; Cairns, Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; D. Henderson and Co., Glasgow; MacVicar, Marshall and Co., Ltd., Liverpool; William Thomson and Co., Leith; T. L. Duff and Co., Glasgow; Bell Brothers and Co., Glasgow; McBeath and Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Rankine, Glasgow, Glasgow; James Westall, Sunderland, and G. Heyn and Sons, Belfast.

A portion of the German merchant fleet which is being surrendered to the Allies is assembling in the Cowes Roads, where about forty vessels are expected in the course of the next few days. On arrival the ships are taken over by the authorities and the German crews sent back to Germany.

MARRIOTT OUTPOINTS STARMER.

The principal event at the National Sporting Club, London on March 10, was a 15-round contest between two well-known light-weights, Cpl. Joe Starnier (12th Lancers) and Pte. Bob Marriott (R.A. Service Corps) for wide stakes and purse amounting in all to £800. Marriott had a great advantage in height and reach. Starnier got to close quarters as soon as possible, but Marriott held his own well, and got home some snappy left upper cuts, and also delivered some good straight lefts. In the first round Starnier tried to force the pace, but Marriott was boxing coolly and met him with some good straight blows. Aided by his long reach Marriott was much the better man at long range, and more than held his own at close quarters. At the end of five rounds the referee visited Starnier in his corner and cautioned him for holding. After this matters went more in favour of Marriott, who kept continually landing with a very good left. Starnier was persistently boring in, but Marriott was not to be caught, and boxing the much more cleanly and cleverly gained a well-earned and popular verdict on points, having had practically the best of every round.

LIMIT OF USEFUL AGE IN MALAYA.

It is a well-known medical fact, report the Public Services Commissioners, that after the age of fifty the mental and physical powers of the large majority of Europeans who have spent a number of years in these tropics decline markedly and rapidly. In Malaya men over the age of 50 have, as a rule, after 25 years' local work, spent their best powers of energy and initiative, and after this age often do not display any greater capacity than that of a conservative adherence to their past methods. To burden the ship of State with dead weight of this kind must be uneconomical; and it could probably be with advantage jettisoned.

JAPANESE COMPETITION WITH LANCAIRE.

In the House of Commons on March 25, Mr. Waddington asked the President of the Board of Trade, in view of Japanese competition, if he had any proposals to make to assist those engaged in the cotton-spinning and weaving trade of Lancashire to maintain its trade. Mr. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade: The Board have no reason to doubt that the efficiency and enterprise of Lancashire will enable foreign competition to be met effectively in the future as in the past. The Board of Trade are giving the matter careful attention, and if the hon. gentleman has any specific proposals to make, my right hon. friend will be glad to be informed of them.

TONGKAL HARBOUR TIN DREDGING.

The report of the Tongkhal Harbour Tin Dredging Company for the year ended September 30, 1918, states that the ground dredged was 8,988,250 cubic yards, tin oxide 1,314 tons; average yield per cubic yard, 0.870 lb.; average value, 15,717d.; value of tin output exclusive of royalty, £221,501; average price of tin ore, £108 12s. 6d.; average total cost of production per cubic yard, exclusive of depreciation, 5.521d.; average surplus, 10.696d.; net profit, £118,920. Balance brought forward was £80,802. Four dividends, aggregating 40 per cent. (or 8s. per share), have been paid, £90,000; dividend tax, £2,475; leaving to carry forward £106,748. The board have written off stores and spares on hand £11,415. The directors have decided to build another larger and deeper dredger as soon as practicable. The acquisition of further shore ground to provide future work for Nos. 2, 8, 4 and 5 is now under the consideration of the board.

WAR AND GEOGRAPHY.

There is nothing teaches geography quicker than war. Many thousands, perhaps millions, of people learn the little they know of the names and positions of places of which when their country is at peace they are ignorant and will take so trouble to remove their ignorance. In Dr. F. Mason's work on "Burma" and its productions, he quotes Dana, an American mineralogist, as saying: "The best ruby supplies occur in the Capelin mountains near Syriam, a city of Pegu." This, he observes, is an advance on Phillips, who made "Pegu a city in Ceylon"; but the mineralogists make slow progress in geography. In 1838 a letter from Dr. Arnott, a Roman Catholic priest, was published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, which showed that the Capelin mountains are about seventy miles north of Ava, instead of being in the vicinity of Rangoon, as they would be if "near Syriam." The king of Burma is said to have given Captain Symes, our envoy, a specimen of "red tourmaline" which was valued at £500 in England. It was probably a ruby from Mogok, but very little was known of Burma's precious stones when Symes was in Ava at the end of the 18th century.

AGE AND STAGE.

Miss Ellen Terry surely underestimates when she tells the *Chronicle*, that the nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" (whom she is going to play) is "not so old—thirty to forty—although she does suffer with pains in the back." But it is not merely the pains in the back, she is "out of breath" and exhausted by a short walk, and she has only four teeth left in her head. We cannot believe that the diet and habits of the lower classes in mediaeval Italy were such as to wreck the human nature at thirty-five. There are problems enough of age and time in "Romeo and Juliet" for those who care to look them up. How old was Lady Capulet? From her statement to Juliet: I was your mother much upon those years That you are now a maid, she cannot have been over thirty; and yet in the last act she speaks of the sight of death as a ball. That warns my old age to a sepulchre. And anyone who tries to work out the hour of the tragedy from the indications in the text will find that it must have happened about three in the afternoon.

NOTICES.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD**

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES.

VERMICELLI.

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong; Tel. 1939 & 2234.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3383.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

KEEN COMPETITION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Please notice The Breezy Garage is giving Special quotations with the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming Season.
CHANDLER HUDSON SUPER SIX 7 passengers \$8.00 per Hour.
OAKLANDS 5 " \$7.00 " " \$6.00 " "

Wise patrons never go wrong once they decide to patronise us. Weekly or monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.
OUR MOTTO
Drink less patent medicine and take more motoring.
Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes at lowest prices. Sizes 34 x 4 and 32 x 4.
Please Ring, Write or Call
Mr. TANG TSUN,
Proprietor and Manager.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED**Westinghouse**

LAMPS

For Sale by:

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

Tel. 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.**KING EDWARD HOTEL**

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS, Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)



Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address
"WIKKON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
the 16th and 17th May, 1919,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Chinese Porcelains, Carols, &c.
Comprising:—

A large variety of 5-coloured and
3-coloured Vases, Bowls, Plates, &c.,
blue and white Vases and Figures, &c.,
old Bronzes, including incense burners
of the Sung and Ming Dynasties,
Pekinese cloisonne, amber, jadeite, and
crystal and agate Vases and Ornaments,
Beads, &c., carved Bamboo and Sandal-
wood Ware, Saucers, Bottles, &c.,

Also
Old Leaded Screens, Kakemonos
& Embroideries, including large Screen
of Coromandel Lacquer, representing on
one side:—The Tomb of King Wane,
and the country surrounding it, famous
of Chinese General of the dynasty of
the Nam-Tang (1127) who was success-
ful in putting the Mongols to flight,
and reconquering China. On the other
side: History of a famous pirate
(Ting Grand) in Chinese romance in 12
panels—Period Kienlung 1736-1791.

And
Fire Screen, 8 small panels. Chinese
painting on glass, scenes of Chinese
life, period Kienlung (1736-1791).
The greater portion of the above
stock has recently arrived from the
North and includes pieces from the
Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kien-
lung and Tchowong Periods.
On view day of sale.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 12, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PICTURES painted by Captain
P. LORING, R.A. "one time station-
ed here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)
enables traders throughout the World
to communicate direct with English
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London
and Suburbs, it contains lists of
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the
Colonial and Foreign Markets they
supply; also
PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants,
etc., in the principal Provincial Towns
and Industrial Centres of the United
Kingdom.
Business Cards of Merchants and Deal-
ers seeking
can now be printed with each trade in
which they are interested at a cost of
2s. for each trade heading. Larger ad-
vertisements from 2s. to 21s.
A copy of the directory will be sent by
post on receipt of postal orders for
21s. 10d.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$12.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$19.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 4, WILKINS ON STREET, HONGKONG.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

55 WORDS 5 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS.
Thorough shop training in
mechanical engineering and experience
in charge of steam plant essential.
Apply Box No. 1119 c/o "CHINA
MAIL."

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY from
abroad offers tuition in PIANO,
FORTE and SINGING. Terms on
application to T. A. M. P. O. Box 521.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 109 The Peak, 6
ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Apply to FRANK SMITH, SETW &
FLEMING.

TO LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

TO LET.

TO LET.—NEW HOUSES in
Nathan Road, Kowloon,
No. 10
Ground and First Floors
No. 12
Ground and First Floors

Light and Airy. Electric Light &
Bell installation, excellent sanitary fit-
tings and arrangements including
Water Closets, Enamelled Baths
(European Style).

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to — LAI HIN MAN,
Manager.
Tong Wa Building Agency,
No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong,
or
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 A.M.
and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

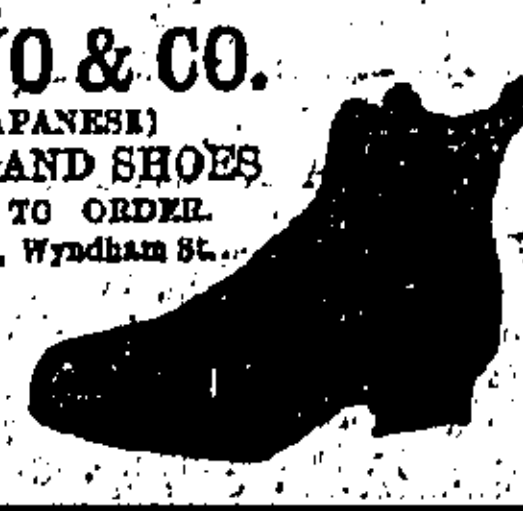
PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER
OF
THE MORTGAGEE
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY SITUATE
at
WING ON STREET, VICTORIA IN THE
COLONY OF HONGKONG.
TO BE SOLD
ON
THURSDAY,
The 15th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon
BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF —
All that piece or parcel of ground
registered in the Land Office as Inland
Lot No. 1985 Together with the
messuages and buildings thereon known
as No. 30 & 32 Wing On Street held
for the term of 999 years from the
26th day of June 1843 under a Crown
Lease dated the 6th November 1913.
AREA 1098 square feet or thereabouts.
ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$16.00.
For further particulars and condi-
tions of sale apply to:—
LO AND LO
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, April 24, 1919.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
No. 34, Wyndham St.



NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. G. MARTINI LTD. inform
the General Public that Mr.
GEORGE BLAIR is no longer con-
nected with their firm as he is leaving
for England.

G. MARTINI LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTIETH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held at
the Company's Office, St. George's
Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 17,
1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of
presenting the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
for February 28, 1919, and electing
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from May
3 to May 17, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 24, 1919.

THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY EIGHTH ORDIN-
ARY MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
the Office of the Undersigned on
WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919,
at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and
REGISTER of Members of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 7th
May to the 21st May, 1919, both days
inclusive.

Immediately after the above men-
tioned Meeting the General Agents in
pursuance of Article 17 of the Com-
pany's Articles propose to ask the
Consulting Committee to sanction a call
of \$50 per Share in respect of the
monies unpaid on the shares held by
members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents
will also under Article 104 (g) ask for
the sanction of the Consulting Com-
mittee to the payment of a special
dividend of \$50 per Share (payable
immediately after the call) out of the
Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained
the Transfer Books and Register of
Members will be CLOSED for an
additional 14 days, i.e. until and includ-
ing the 4th June, 1919.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Society
will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3
and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at
12.00 noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of Directors together with
the Statements of Account to 31st Decem-
ber, 1918, and of declaring Dividends,
etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from the 12th
May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FIFTIETH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Company
will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3
and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at
12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the Statements of Account to
31st December, 1918, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
12th May to 22nd May, both days
inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Company
will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3
and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at
12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the Statements of Account to
31st December, 1918, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
12th May to 22nd May, both days
inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

WOMEN LAWYERS.

GREAT BRITAIN COMING INTO LINE.

Stella Wolfe-Murray contributes
the following to the *Daily News* of
March 20—

Lord Buckmaster's Bill, which
passed its second reading in the
House of Lords last week, provides
for the admission of women not
merely as solicitors, but as barristers;
so that the would-be Portia the sacred
portals of the law are opening ever
wider. Britain's first Portia will
undoubtedly be Miss Helena Norman-
ton. Just a year ago the Benchers
of the middle Temple unanimously
refused her application to become a
law student of the Inn for the pur-
pose of being called to the Bar.
Although in England a woman is
"debarred" from donning the
wig and gown, she is never-
theless allowed to sit for all the
University examination in law; and
all the Universities, save Oxford and
Cambridge, confer legal degrees on
women who duly qualify. Yet they
may not practise; and we must look
to other lands to find women who
make the law their means of
livelihood.

America, of course, leads the way.
Thirty-six of her law schools admit
women, and there are said to be
over 20,000 women attorneys in the
United States. Different States have
different laws, and in Virginia,
Arkansas, and Georgia, women may
not practise as barristers. In Boston
they have been appointed as city
conveyancers, and in the Suffrage
States of the West they have held
office as sheriffs.

One of Canada's women solicitors
is Miss Winifred Wilton, who took on
her brother's practice in Manitoba
when he went to the front, finally
coming to England for legal work in
the estates branch of the Canadian
War Department. A graduate of
Toronto, Miss Adelaide H. Greisdie,
is determined to become one of Lon-
don's first women solicitors, and with
that end in view joined the staff of a
firm of international law agents in
Australia who earn about \$800 per
annum each, as "associates" to
judges, salaried at \$300, the addi-
tional emoluments being made up by
the fat fees accruing to those particu-
lar posts. One of these, Miss
Nancy Isaacs, is the daughter of the
judge under whom she works.

France makes no sex distinction as
regards barristers. There are some-
thing like thirty "avocats" wearing
the gown and biretta; but few
women solicitors. They plead in
every Court, civil, administrative,
commercial, and criminal.
Holland has forty-eight qualified
women lawyers, nineteen of whom
practise, but are not allowed to hold
posts in the Courts of Justice. In
Norway eleven candidates have taken
their law degrees, which constitute the
sole qualification to practice law. Some
of the Swiss cantons admit women to
the bar, but not all. Portugal allows
her women to study and practise
law, but the first woman lawyers to
enter the Courts did not make her
appearance until November 1913,
when Miss Regina Quintinha, aged
twenty, was warmly congratulated
on her defence in a case of assault
on a woman by other women.

In Russia and Finland women are
barristers; in Denmark since 1906
they have been allowed to practise
law in all the Courts, but not to
fill official appointments. As
long ago as October, 1913, six
women solicitors had qualified; and
there are doubtless many more to-
day.
In our own land now, they are on
their way.

THE "MARAMA."

"Fairplay" writes—One feels a
great sense of shame that the Com-
mander of a hospital ship should
complain that the "big bugs" with
wealth and good health should be
the most trouble to him.

What did these creatures expect,
the luxury enjoyed on a Conarder?
They no doubt pulled the strings
owing to their positions out here,
and got away, when more deserving
cases for a passage than theirs,
were refused. I think all will agree
that the punishment fits the crime,
if it can be called such.

There seems to be a great lack of
"all pull together" spirit on board,
which is most deplorable, but putting
on airs and graces on boardship, I
expect, is now a wash-out in the
minds of those who have been so
accustomed to shout "boy" for
every trifling thing.

The Commander's statement that
most of the female passengers are
unused to finding for themselves,
and have therefore put to consider-
able and unavoidable discomfort, is I
think borne out by the tone of the
various letters that have appeared in
the press.

On deeper reflection, one is bound
to admit that life in the tropics does
not improve the usefulness of
European womenfolk, and comparing
the valuable work done in every
phase of life by the women at home,
under war conditions, with scanty
food, etc., and the so-called "horror"
that are being endured by the women-
folk on the *Marama* is odious in the
extreme.

They have been allowed to practise
law in all the Courts, but not to
fill official appointments. As
long ago as October, 1913, six
women solicitors had qualified; and
there are doubtless many more to-
day.
In our own land now, they are on
their way.



Soft White Hands

Follow use of Cuticura Soap and Oint-
ment. At night bathe hands with the
Soap and hot water. Dry and rub in the
Ointment. Wear old gloves during night.
Scalp to cleanse. Ointment to heal. F. New-
son & Sons, Ltd., 71, Leadenhall Street,
London. Sold everywhere.

TRY OUR PRIZE FLOURS

We produce more than 35,000 sacks of Flour of the highest
quality, daily, from best Chinese wheat, free from dust and
impurities. Output will be increased to 45,000 sacks per
day by end of the year. We are continually being favoured
with orders from all over China, Japan, Straits Settlements,
Manila and other Eastern and European ports.



Our brands are:—

BATTLESHIP (Green Label),
STAR DECORATION (Green Label),
HAPPINESS (Blue and Red Labels).

Our Flour has been awarded a "Panel of Honour" by
the ex-Pres. General Li Yuan-hung for superiority.

MOW SING & FOH SING FLOUR MILLS

WUSIEH AND SHANGHAI.

Send for free samples and prices to our Head Office,
49, Avenue Edouard VII.

T. K. YUNG, General Manager.

Head Office: Telephone 1053. Cable Address: Mowatflour.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue
POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at
current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Princes Building, General Agents.

CARS ON HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,

35-37, Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

SOMETHING NEW.

WISEMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the
Choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

Try It

1-lb. tins 80 cents.

JUST RECEIVED 5,000 COPIES

POPULAR

MUSIC.

COME AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION
FROM 25 Cts. UPWARDS.

JAMES LAU & CO.,

26, WYNDHAM STREET.

PRIMO



Points of view may differ on the right
course to take in waging war

When it comes to discussing beverages,
however, there are no two opinions. All
agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to
drink.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit
Merchants.

H. BUTTONJEE & SON,
18, Queen's Road Central.

BEER

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 618.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED

PRETTY

Voile Dresses & Blouses

ALSO

Smart Net Dinner Gowns.

INSPECTION INVITED.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1919.

KING'S REGULATIONS.

One of those things that are called the King's but are not the King's is the army compilation known as King's Regulations. If the King ever studied them, and especially if he realized all they mean, we suppose His Majesty would object to the use of his name in the matter. Even Parliament, which has the power to amend them, did not know they needed amendment until Mr. Bottomley, M.P., called attention to them. Little as we admire this man, he has been at times a useful citizen, and with his present immense following may yet achieve much more successful public service. In the present instance he has secured a promise of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the regulations for and conduct of Courts Martial.

The cases he cited were certainly illustrative. In the case of a young officer shot for cowardice, in circumstances that left room for doubt, the accused was a Lieut. Herring (described by the accused as "my one and only enemy") and the "Prisoner's Friend" was a Canadian barrister. This latter officer himself told Mr. Bottomley that when he was cross-examining the man Herring, ("when he was embarrassing the lying witness" is how Mr. Bottomley puts it) the President of the Court Martial disconcerted him by suddenly and peremptorily saying, "Take your hand out of your pocket, Sir."

The plain suggestion is that the President of the Court was not giving the lad a fair chance, but while we admit that a certain peppery type of officer, in his disgust at cowardice, might be unfair, we can easily think of another explanation for the explosion cited. May it not have been that the Prisoner's Friend (a barrister accustomed to Court work) adopted a casual attitude which the President honestly thought unsuited to the gravity of the situation? This seems to us more probable than the other. It, however, does not prevent us from agreeing that the Army method of conducting these trials, their secrecy, and their failure to give accused a fair chance, requires amendment. Gross abuses and grave miscarriages of justice are and have been permitted by it. This case looks like an instance. The other case mentioned was almost certainly a miscarriage of justice. It borrows special interest from the fact that Her Majesty the Queen intervened in it! Seven days after the incident is supposed to have occurred, a Lieut. Galbraith suddenly

accused a Sergt. Covell of "disobeying an order in the line." At that time the Sergeant had witnesses to prove the Lieut. wrong. He was remanded for Court Martial and twenty days later the charge was altered to one of cowardice in face of the enemy. A corporal and two privates testified for him against Lieut. Galbraith, and yet, on that one man's evidence—who in the excitement of shell-fire could easily be mistaken—the Sergeant was sentenced to death! In this situation he is cut off from all the world, so far as his real need goes, for though he may write once a week to friends, he must not mention the Court Martial or the sentence! Luckily, this Sergeant, "by means unknown to the Compound Authorities," managed to get the story to his sister in London, who interested the Queen in the matter. His sentence was commuted to 10 years penal servitude, then to two years hard labour, and finally (by the C.I.C.) let out "on a suspended sentence." This man had been through a lot of fighting, in which he had so carried himself that he was recommended for a commission. No wonder the story created a profound impression on the House of Commons. As Mr. Bottomley says, "Men to-day are 'criminated' for the most trivial offences. Discipline, essential in a fighting force, has been made a fetish. . . . During the last year I have read hundreds of letters from Tommies at home and abroad giving cases of petty tyranny, trumped up charges, and unfair sentences which create disaffection and induce loathing for the army." We were not merely legging, we were quite serious when we said the mentality of the British Army Officer deteriorates as a direct result of being given all that authority. We happen to have seen a great deal of them, and regard them as "spoiled children," not more inherently vicious, but also not more sensible or wise. If the King's Regulations are thoroughly revised, they will have less temptation to go wrong, and the Army should be all the better for it.

THE BANVARD SHOW: ITS ESOTERIC MEANING.

Our puritan strain says it's naughty, our manhood says it's nice, that nightly debauch of lovely form, graceful movement, and intoxicating music now proceeding at the City Hall. To the plump *tailor* between 40 and 50 such a show is more than a relaxation to take his mind off business cares; it is a Message. A message in cypher, perhaps, more felt than understood, telling of the romance that never wholly dies out of a man, be he ever so preoccupied. His sense of beauty may have been corrupted, his capacity for love staled by processes of nature, but deep

in the core of him is the spark of truth that says life was not meant to be orderly, or businesslike, or dull. "Pour un peu d'amour," he dumbly cries with the poet Musset, "je démentirais mes jours, et je les donnerais pour rien, sans les années." It is in a way a tragedy of middle-age, this undimmed passion for beauty and romance, which such a show revives and awakens. If Mr. Banvard knew this, he would eliminate the comedians, hire more American beauties, and advertise the show as for men between 40 and 60 only. As it is, he ropes 'em in and awakens in their cobwebbed hearts echoes of bygone dreams that bring a sad sweet pleasure, an ecstasy that is also pain. "They wear a face of joy because they have been glad of yore," as Wordsworth says, and they are a little melancholy behind the joy because the colours of the show are those of the sunset rather than of the rainbow, reminiscent rather than promising. In effect, they feel forty, fat, and finished. At least, so says our Dramatic Critic, who is getting that way himself.

JAPANESE AND TRADES UNIONS.

We notice a statement has been printed, as an argument against Japanese labour, that they do not assimilate. "Their strength lying in the fact that they are prepared to work at lower rates of pay than other labourers, they naturally do not join any of the labour unions or organisations which would place them on an equality with other labourers." This does not happen to be true. While we are in agreement with the writer that the root reason for Japanese exclusion laws is economic, and have pointed it out more than once, we are obliged to recognize that the facts do not permit the argument quoted. The Japanese do join the Trade Unions, where permitted, and have no objection whatever to a flat rate of pay equal to that got by their white mates. We blush to have to mention, indeed, that in one American city where it was common to hear whites complaining of Japanese unfair competition, there was a strike of Japanese railway workers, which was broken by white black-legs. We also recall a dockers' strike by a union which had a large Japanese membership. The shipping magnates had sufficient influence to prevent any of the shipping lines selling a passage to one of the white leaders desiring to make a trip on strike business. It looked like checkmate, till the Japanese members took thought. Japanese shipping companies are subsidised. They went to their Consul. He went to the Japanese shipping company. "Give this man a passage." He got it. It is quite evident from these facts of personal knowledge that the Japanese are not "naturally" indisposed to join Unions. Indeed, experience shows that they are capable of truer unity, of more loyalty to the Union, than the men who profess to look down on them. "If there are 'blacklegs' among the Orientals, we never came across them. White men expect them to work for lower wages. They think they ought to have lower wages, and are shy about admitting them to their unions. Then they object on economic grounds to their admission to the country. We have the same principle here. A Portuguese may do as good work as a European, but custom dooms him to a lower rate of pay. Injustice? If you please, but you must also remember that a Chinese may do just as good work as the Portuguese, and yet the Portuguese will resent it if the Chinese be paid on the same scale as himself. It is this sort of thing which helps us to stay on top. *Divide et impera*. What we aristocrats and bourgeois should now note is that these divisions at home, which have hitherto emasculated the Labour Movement, are dwindling and disappearing. We must be prepared for unpleasant changes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamer *Phylla* has brought to Singapore the officers and crew of the *Gareshall*, wrecked off the African coast.

A Vienna telegram says—The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a decree abolishing surveillance by the State of a certain number of British insurance companies.

It is definitely announced that America claims an indemnity of \$160,000,000 for the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*. (Of the 1,198 victims of the disaster 114 were Americans.)

The Bowls Section of the Civil Service Club will be at home on Saturday 17th inst., when spoon competitions will be held between that Club and the other Bowling Associations of the Colony.

The London *Times*, in connection with the industrial position, says that the country has safely advanced one more step in the slow moving reformation. We have passed, says the journal, one danger point after another during the last two months, sometimes by a very narrow margin. If during the world-wide social ferment this country does not keep its head, no other will.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The dollar is up again. Demand value to-day is 3s 6 15-16d.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* sails from Nagasaki on May 13 and is due at Kobe next day.

In the 48 hours ending May 12 we had 13 cases of plague (11 fatal) and one case of enteric.

The week's return of communicable disease showed 35 cases of plague (27 fatal) one of enteric and six of C.S. fever.

The Civil Service Club Bowling Section open their season on Saturday, when spoon competitions will be held. Invitations have been issued to other bowling clubs.

The Foreign Affairs Group in the House of Commons is urging the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, not a Departmental Committee, to enquire into conditions in Egypt.

The National Treasure of Belgium comprising state documents, savings bank securities, bullion, etc., which has been in the custody of England during the war has been safely shipped back to Belgium.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$14,786, or \$2,704 more than in the same week last year. The aggregate for the 19 weeks was \$269,715, or \$15,584 more than for the corresponding period of 1918.

On the Petrograd markets dog's flesh is sold openly at 50 roubles (nominally £5) a pound, and rat's flesh at 80 roubles. The flesh of rats, which were formerly a great pest in Petrograd, has become, in consequence of famine, a rare luxury.

The *Petit Parisien* states that the Allied losses in killed in the war roughly amounted to 2,500,000. The percentage of killed compared with the populations of the various countries range from 3.37 in Britain, exclusive of her colonies, to 1.32 for Italy and 0.13 for America.

Major George C. Wheeler, V.C., Indian Army, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Wheeler, of Yokohama, was the guest at a reception held in his honour on April 23 at the Gallery, Yokohama. Major Wheeler who won his V.C. in 1917, was presented with a handsome gold cigarette case from friends in the community.

What is probably the first night flight to be accomplished in India, at all events by the large type of aeroplane, was performed by the Handley-Page machine Carthusian, on the first stage of its journey from Delhi to Lahore. The Carthusian had an excellent run of two hours to Umballa where it landed by moonlight. Some difficulty was experienced in discovering the landing-place.

Recently an Australian soldier, while visiting the sights of Edinburgh, entered the historic church in which the famous Jenny Geddes threw the stool at the head of the "Popish parson," she having objected to his "dinging the Mass in her lug." The Australian was evidently impressed by the activities of the Geddes family, for, after hearing of Jenny's feat, he innocently inquired, "Was she Sir Enoch's sister?"

Senator Pearce, who was interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*, said:—"One pleasing effect of compulsory military training in Australia has been the abolition of the larrikin, who used to lounge about the streets and address rude remarks to women. This unlovely type has disappeared, and instead of spending their time unprofitably the Australian youths are turned into men of splendid physique like those who have made the Commonwealth's name glorious in the annals of the war."

It is reported from Paris that Sir Robert Borden has submitted a memorandum to the British delegation emphasizing the fact that the Overseas Dominions do not feel it incumbent upon them as partners in the League of Nations to take responsibility for intervening in helping to decide differences between European nations, where the British Empire is not involved directly. Sir Robert Borden has not consulted Australia, but it is understood that the United States support him. Mr. Hughes pointed out that the fact that Australia has not acted so far does not mean that Australia differs from the Canadian attitude.

A rumour got about recently that grain warehouses at Calicut, South India, would be looted. An hour or so later the rumour proved true. Large crowds proceeded towards the sea end of the big bazaar quarter and began systematically breaking open the warehouses, wholesale godowns, retail shops and bazaars. Looting went on till late in the evening and it is estimated that about 70,000 bags of rice were removed besides large quantities of oil, ghee and other provisions. The police turned up after the looting had started, but could do little to prevent what was going on. The L.D.F. detachment from West Hill has been brought up to help the police in guard and patrol work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. GEORGE AND THE SERVICES.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Hongkong, May 12, 1919.

DEAR SIR.—The accounts in connection with the Entertainment given by Members of the Society of St. George to the Warrant Officers, N.C.O. and men of the local Naval and Military Forces on last St. George's Day have now been made up and show a balance in hand of \$355.19. It is proposed to hand this amount over to the Rev. Mr. Hastings, R.N., and the Rev. Mr. Bundle, C.F., to be expended in connection with further entertainments to the Warrant Officers, N.C.O. and men of H. M. Naval and Military Forces now stationed in the Colony which I trust will meet with the approval of the subscribers.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

President,

Society of St. George.

CHAFF REPRESENTED.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

SIR.—Your correspondent "Stupefactus" seems to desire to know what else I will become. I myself cannot help him in this. Of one thing only am I sure—I will never become an envious man incapable of viewing with equanimity the advance of others.

If Mr. Stupefactus can write sense as he can nonsense, he may lead to the progress of his fellow-mortals, but if he cannot, then let him sit and ruminate.—Yours etc.,

JOHN KESTREL.

KOWLOON EXTENSION.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

DEAR SIR.—It is gratifying to learn from your valuable paper that the Government is contemplating very soon to have Trams over Kowloon, and every facility will be given to those who wish to acquire cheap land for building purposes. In fact Kowloon to-day seems to be one of the finest commercial ports. On Sunday last not less than seven steamers were alongside the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s wharves. With the building of the new concrete godowns it is a sufficient proof that the Company possess the finest warehouses for cargo. The Company no doubt has one of the brightest prospects for all future business and it is considered to-day to be one of the soundest Companies for investment. I must congratulate the genial Secretary for his great energy, and also the Directors for their help in looking after the interest of the Company.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, May 13, 1919.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Comte de Polignac, Secretary to the French Embassy at Peking, is a passenger to Marseilles by the *Paul Lecat*.

Latest shipping arrivals include the *Chihli*, *Sunning*, *Manapouri*, *Kuengai*, *Taming*, *Pahoi*, *Weishun*, *Hsin Lee*, and *Paul Lecat*.

Lost evening a small chimney fire broke out in No. 37 Jubilee Street. The fire-break was summoned, and the out-break was put under control at once.

A Chinese male, age 49, resident of No. 7, Austin Road, Second floor was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from some form of poisoning. His condition was attributed to herbs that formed part of his evening meal.

One hundred and fifty Indian seamen, who were at Hamburg on the outbreak of war and who were detained as prisoners in Germany, have arrived penniless in Calcutta. They have been assisted liberally by the Commissioner of Police and arrangements have been made to send them to their homes in the Sylhet district.

Navigators should note that on or about May 9 the Vine Point Beacon Light, Tungchow, Yangtze River, was moved 3.7 cables S. 84° E., magnetic, from its position, owing to the washing away of the river bank. In its new position the Beacon will be about 1 mile inshore from the river. Mariners are further reminded that the Vine Point Beacon Light indicates the location of Vine Point and that it does not serve as a steering mark.

The acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) announced at Melbourne on March 19th that with a view to stimulating aerial activity, the Commonwealth Government has decided to offer a prize of £10,000 for the first successful flight to Australia from Great Britain on a machine manned by Australians. Rules are now being drawn up covering the conditions of the test, and it is proposed that competitors shall be required to supply their own machines, and to make all other necessary arrangements in connection with the flight.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During April the City Hall Work Party received the following—58 Shirts, 293 Vests, 111 Pyjamas, 73 Pants, 50 Overalls, Boys', 296 Handkerchiefs, 30 Food-covers, 432 Fly-nets, 14 Scrubbers, 396 Roller Bandages, 594 Many-tailed Bandages, 78 prs Socks, 14 Mufflers, 3 Knitted Waistcoats.

The Wesleyan Church Work Party sent to be packed—48 Shirts, 14 Women's knickers, 12 Food-covers, 23 small Mops, 7 Bags, 17 prs Socks, 2 Mufflers, 1 Cholera Belt.

A quantity of old clothing was also sent in, for which we tender grateful thanks.

All of the above, with consignments from the Naval Yard Work Party, "Our Little Bit Society," and the Catholic Women's League, were sent to the British Red X in Vladivostok.

The following letter has been received—

Headquarters,
British Military Mission,
to Siberia.
15/4/1919.

Dear Madam,
On behalf of General Knox & the British Military Mission may I tender you sincere thanks for the 25 cases of Comforts etc. received by the "War Charger," through Ordinance, Hongkong.

They have been handed over to the Canadian Red X for disposal up country at an early date.

May I say how deeply your kindly thoughts & generous gifts are appreciated by all here?

With all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,
T. A. ROBERTSON,
Major,

D.A.D.O.S.,
British Military Mission,
Mrs. Stabb,
c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,
Hongkong.

BANVARD'S COMEDY CO.

Owing to a delay of their steamer, for which the Hongkong theatre-goer cannot pretend to be sorry, Banvard's American Comedy Company will put on an extra show entitled "Off to the Front," which is said to be a screamer. They will show on Friday night, on Saturday afternoon, and on Saturday night.

Last night there was an almost full house for the repeat performance of "The Suffragettes."

It is a delightfully brisk performance, full of life and keeps the audience on the best of terms with the artists.

The singing and dancing was referred to on the first appearance of this capable company, and last night they added considerably to their instantaneously achieved popularity.

Myrtle Dingwall, Hazel Boyd and Pearl Jardiner were the principals among the ladies, but all added their quota of "push and go." The men were capital, and distinctly amusing.

To-night the company give their first performance of "Hello, Hawaii!" [Please see editorial note.]

HONGKONG THEATRE.

To-night the "Hungry Heart" will be screened for the last time. It is a very sensational French drama and its closing is indeed very touching. To-morrow another beautiful film story entitled "What happened to Jones" in 5 parts will be screened at 9.15 performance. The incidents produced by this splendid picture are really marvellous and striking.

On Saturday next, the 17th inst., another beautiful Lasky-Paramount picture "Lost and Won" will be shown. This film is a master photograph drama from the story written especially for Miss Marie Doro by the noted dramatists C. Pollock and R. Wolf. Miss Doro has scored success after success with the amusement loving public and in "Lost and Won" she multiplies laurels already gained.

There will be new pictures and comics at Matinees.

THE HARBOUR MASTER.

Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., is due back Hongkong to-morrow by the *Colombia*. Comdr. Taylor, who is the local Government Harbour Master, was seconded for war service on April 23, 1915, since when Commander C. W. Beckwith has been acting. The latest available Navy list shows the Harbour Master as Emergency Commander, employed as Transport Officer, Grade 1. He has been in the Government service here since 1899. We understand that Commander Beckwith leaves for home shortly on furlough.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain-Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

(MR. R. O. HUTCHISON'S COURT.)

CROSS-SUMMONS.

On an application from Mr. J. H. Gardiner an *Adjournment* was remanded this morning, till May 26, on a cross-summons, for using profane language towards a constable, a slip's guard. The incident occurred in the Mohammedan Mosque. Mr. Gardiner represented Abbas Khan, the original complainant, and defendant in the cross-summons.

A SMALL NUISANCE.

"I believe he has been a nuisance over there," said Sergeant Murphy when a small and shrewd-looking Chinese, who just managed to show his head out of the dock, pleaded guilty to hawking without a licence. Fined \$1.

AN ABUSIVE AMAL.

Mr. A. J. d'Es, of No. 4 Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon, dismissed an *amalgam*. Since then the woman has been continuously angry with him.

Charged before Mr. Hutchison with creating a disturbance outside her former employer's house, the woman denied it.

Inspector Gordon informed that Magistrate that since her dismissal the woman had gone to complainant's house almost every night. She brought joss-sticks and prayed for his death!

Complainant, in the witness-box, stated that he was afraid that the woman might get fire to his house, with her joss-stick worshipping, during his absence.

Inspector Gordon interposed that he believed the complainant dreaded the curses more than the fire, and suggested that a fine of \$10 be inflicted on the woman, to stop the nuisance. Fined \$10.

THEFT OF SUGAR.

Two Chinese coolies, convicted of the larceny of 85 catties of brown sugar from the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Co. at Connaught Road West, were sentenced by Mr. Lindell to three months' imprisonment each.

Defendants were intercepted and taken out of the Godown yesterday morning, in the act of carrying away the sugar and arrested.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Man Ying, described as of no fixed abode and unemployed was charged with being a rogue and vagabond, and with being found using the water pipe of No. 104 Des Vieux Road West, presumably bent on committing a felony. Three weeks' imprisonment.

(MR. R. E. LINDSELL'S COURT.)

TRESPASSING.

A Chinese was charged with trespassing on the railway premises at Hungshom. Defendant said that he had been an old employee of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and had come to the yard with the intention of getting some arrears of his salary. A watchman of the railway premises declared that accused had already been paid his wages. Fined \$5.

SWALLOWED THE LOOT.

A Chinese was summoned before Mr. Lindell on a charge of snatching \$2 in notes and two orders for 140 lbs. of rice from another Chinese in Des Vieux Road. Complainant immediately raised the hue and cry and defendant to get rid of the incriminating evidence, swallowed the articles. Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DOG SHOWS AGAIN.

PEDIGREE ANIMALS SCARCE AND PRICES HIGH.

Dog shows are being received this season after the showless years of war. The first important event will be the meeting at Ranelagh of the Ladies' Kennel Association early in June.

This has caused a great demand for pedigree dogs, which at present it is almost impossible to meet. It is estimated that the canine population has been decreased by more than 1,000,000.

The chief demand is for terriers and small dogs generally—dogs of a handy size, reasonably cheap to keep. Prices have soared very high. A terrier puppy of a show strain worth from 1 to 2 guineas before the war would cost probably 5 or 6 guineas to-day.

A member of the Kennel Club said that the coming fashionable dog will probably be the Alsatian wolf-dog, a few specimens of which were seen at British shows just before the war under the name of German sheep-dogs.

"The name was a libel on the animal. The dog is a true Alsatian, a fine-looking animal, much prized for its intelligence. He is used largely on the Continent for police purposes. A great impetus has been given to the breed by British officers in France, who were delighted with the dogs' presence and sagacity. Some of the best animals to be obtained in France have found their way to this country, and a breed club has been formed here with Colonel Mordaunt as M.P., M.C., as secretary."

AN AUTOMOBILE ROAD
CONNECTING CANTON
AND HONGKONG.

(By R. E. Chambers, D. D.)

The writer was asked twenty years ago what he would do if he had control of China. His reply was that he would cover the hills of China with roads. He is still of the same opinion. He has long been of the opinion that the second step would be to provide in every way road construction throughout the country. Easy means of communication would help every other good thing.

Progressive nations have good roads, and so long as they progress they continue the construction and improvement of their roads. Rome was the first great road building nation. Its roads were at once an expression and an element of its greatness. America, Great Britain and France have many thousands of miles of good roads. During recent years the automobile has given a great impetus to road construction. Along and better roads are the result. The central government of the United States has recently voted many millions of dollars for the construction of roads throughout the country, and the separate states have appropriated many more millions. It is good to see some evidence that China is beginning to wake up to the importance of good roads.

Can there be a better place to make a beginning in this matter in South China than in constructing a highway between Canton and Hongkong? Already the Hongkong Government has constructed a most effective system of roads in the territory under its control. It remains only for the Chinese to link up with that system and their Canton and Hongkong will be connected by a great thoroughfare.

The whole of South China would be benefited by the opening of a road between Canton and Hongkong. I am jealous for the reputation of this section. Surely any one thing would help this reputation immediately more than a good system of roads. A good road through to Hongkong would be a stimulus to road construction throughout South China. Much though traffic already exists. This would rapidly increase. Wheelbarrow, horse-drawn, jinricksha and motor-cars would multiply. The intermediate traffic in both directions would also increase with leaps and bounds. All property lying between the cities would be brought closer to the large centres. Property values would rise far beyond the cost of the roadway, because nearness to great centres in time, due to ease of communication, adds to property values in the same proportion as nearness in location. Canton and Hongkong both would be greatly benefited. The Canton-Kowloon railway would not lose but gain greatly by the construction of the roadway. It would share in the increased prosperity of the country through which it passes. It would also get its share of the resulting increased traffic. All this is not dreaming. It is applying to this section something that has been demonstrated in a thousand places. This is only a brief statement of why there should be an automobile road between Canton and Hongkong.

The road should not follow the straightest course. It should run through the sections that give promise of the most development. It would, of course, be necessary to study the entire area to be traversed. Where the road diverges from the railway it should be connected with the stations by short lines so that the railway and the road would be mutually helpful. But it is especially important for the road to be well constructed so as to serve as a model for roads in other sections. A poor road would be a poor promoter of good roads.

The Provincial Government should control the construction of the road, determine its course and make it uniform. Discharged soldiers could be employed in the work of construction. Incidentally robbery would be decreased by giving much work to the unemployed. Each district traversed should pay a due quota of the cost. The Chamber of Commerce of Canton could well afford to give liberally towards paying for the road. Individuals and companies both in Canton and Hongkong would doubtless subscribe. The road should be a free highway. A toll road is to be condemned for many reasons.

Other things of more practical importance being settled, the roadway should be made as attractive as possible. It would be well if much of the route could be along water ways, and so link the road at many points as possible with the water traffic. Then too in some sections the road bed could also serve as a protecting dyke. Trees should be planted on both sides on the full length of the road, and thus afforestation be promoted. A shaded thoroughfare in South China especially would be a thing of beauty and joy forever. A large public park might well be established within reasonable distance of Canton. Land companies might develop certain areas as model settlements.

Of course there are many difficulties in the way of the realization of such a project as is here outlined. The same is true of anything much worthwhile. Let every one use

THE CABLE DELAY.

PROPOSED USE OF PRIVATE CODES.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce on March 29, again addressed the Government of India on delays in cables as the position shows no sign of improvement. It says that the delays are such that business particularly between India and the United Kingdom, is completely dislocated and it is quite certain that any efforts to restore trade considerations will be fruitless until telegraphic facilities are improved. It has been suggested that a reduction in the volume of traffic passing over the cables might be effected if the use of private codes by commercial firms were again permitted. The message would be checked by the despatching censor and it might be arranged that as a temporary measure at any rate further censoring should be dispensed with.

ARMS RAID AT AN
AERODROME.SENTRIES GAGGED AND
BOUND.

A daring raid for arms took place at a new aerodrome at Collinstown, County Dublin, early on March 20. Judging by tracks on the road, the raiding party, which numbered between 20 and 30, went to Collinstown in motor-cars, and seem to have alighted some distance from the aerodrome.

There was considerable wind and rain, and they were thus able to steal upon the sentries undetected, and to bind and gag them before any alarm could be raised. The raiders then approached the arms store, where other sentries were similarly treated. Seventy-five rifles and a considerable quantity of ammunition were stolen. Later a motor-car was found abandoned on the roadside.

JAPANESE RECEPTIONS.

This evening at the Nippon Club, the President and members will entertain at dinner, Vice-Admiral Chisaka and the officers of the Japanese squadron.

On May 15, the Japanese Admiral and his staff will be the guests of the Governor at dinner at Government House.

On May 17, the Japanese Consul General will entertain at dinner at his residence, in Japanese style, the Governor, Major General Ventris, the Chief Justice, the Japanese Admiral and principal Naval Officers and a number of other prominent residents and naval, military and civil officials.

CANTON ADVERSARIA.

Canton had a mass meeting on Sunday to protest against the retention of Kiaochoan by Japan.

Thessa Chengu arrived on May 11 with 25,820 piculs of rice for the Relief Association.

The 13th drawing of Kwangtung Domestic Bonds is to take place on May 15.

Dr. Chambers advocates the making of an automobile road from Canton to Hongkong.

NEW ENGLISH LABOUR
JOURNAL.

The New Labour paper, the *Daily Herald*, edited by Mr. George Landsbury, the well-known Labour leader, has started publication. In a leading article the editor declares that another tremendous war is imminent unless British labour awakens to the seriousness of the situation. Only Mr. Pichon and other French Imperialists, he declares, have a clearly defined policy, other statesmen allowing themselves to drift with the tide of opinion. Mr. Landsbury also declares that two Americans were allowed to proceed to Russia and that they reported in favour of an honourable understanding with Russia. He challenges the Government to produce their report. Mr. Landsbury warmly defends the Bolshevik Government.

every opportunity to talk in favour of this plan. Let the need be realized and let the value and importance of the enterprise be made plain and a way can and will be found for building the road. Three years ago the writer took fifteen Chinese students to the United States. The one single thing with which those students were most impressed was the Congressional Library in Washington. Next to that they talked most about the good roads. I travelled during my furlough more than 20,000 miles in automobiles, most frequently accompanied by one or more of the students. Again, and again they wished that China might have good roads. They were greatly impressed with the ease and rapidity with which we could go from place to place, and especially over automobile roads. Could the returned Chinese students render a better service to their country than by organizing a Good Roads Association, Agitate, and the thing can be done. Let all who are interested get busy and interest others. Then let every one keep busy until this thing is done and we have an Automobile Road from Canton to Hongkong. Canton Times.

THE DELAYED MAILS.

BLAME RESTS WITH LONDON
G.P.O.

In view of the serious delay experienced by local firms and residents with regard to the Home Mails, the *China Mail* some time ago made enquiries from the Postmaster-General to ascertain the cause.

It was found that the service via America and Canada was unsuitable, long delays occurring in America and also in Canada except when connection with an Empress boat was made within a few days of the mail's arrival in Canada.

Thereupon the P.M.G. represented the case to the London Postal Authorities, asking that mails be sent via Suez except when a connection with an Empress boat was assured on arrival at Vancouver. Mails were not to be sent via America. Special attention was called at the time to the fact that the time to the last running of the Blue Funnel boats and suggesting them as a quick means of despatch of mails.

As little or no improvement is yet noticeable, a *China Mail* man again made enquiries at the Post Office today. To his surprise he found that the mails are now being sent to Calcutta, overland to Marseilles, thence by sea to Bombay, overland again to Nagapatnam, by sea to Singapore, thence, and then await a boat to Hongkong. With all this, embarking and disembarking it is not surprising that the mails not only arrive very late, but well worn as a result of the excessive handling and throwing about they receive.

It appears that some more forcible means is required to impress upon the Home P.M.G. his duty to this Colony.

The *Timba Maru* which left Liverpool on April 2 arrived here on Saturday with parcels posted in London up to March 26. This ship carried no letter mail!

The *Longgang* arrived yesterday with an American parcel mail dated San Francisco April 5, which the *Columbia* brought as far as Manila and then transhipped to the *Longgang*.

EXTRADITION
PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell heard an application this afternoon by the Chinese Government for the reprisal of three fugitives wanted by the Chinese. Authorities in connection with a daring attack and the kidnapping of a man in the Sun Wing District Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the Crown and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the fugitives.

In the preliminary evidence the man who was kidnapped related how he was caught in bed by the fugitives. They placed a bag over his head and took him to a temple with twenty other captives. He sojourned there until he was ransomed for \$200. Three weeks after he recognised his former jailers in Wing On Street in Hongkong, and had them arrested.

Mr. Leo Longinotto stated that he would not contend that there is a case against first and third fugitives. Mr. Gardiner said: As regards second fugitive his defence was that he was not there in the village at the time the affair took place. The cross-examination will go to prove that point. I have no witness in support of it. As the case has turned out, I am afraid he will have to raise his defence in China, if he's got one. The case is proceeding.

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT
BRICKWORKS.

In moving that the Federal Council approve the appropriation of a sum of \$75,000 for the purpose of opening Government brickworks near Kuala Lumpur, the Chief Secretary said this was not the first time the Government of the F.M.S. had embarked upon brick-making, as a brick-making establishment was started some years ago, but he thought those associated with it were rather faint-hearted, and it was suddenly decided to abandon it because there was not sufficient clay. The cost of building material in the last few years had gone up rapidly, and it became necessary to consider whether the Government could not in some way reduce the cost. One of the ways open to them was to establish their own brick field. They had had an expert to visit the place near Setapak and he had reported very favourably. There was an almost inexhaustible bed of clay there. The intention was not that the Government should supply bricks for the public, but that these should be supplied to the Public Works Department and for buildings erected by the P.W.D. and by the Railways Department. He thought the scheme was well worth embarking upon and he commended it to the favourable consideration of Council.—The Council agreed.

The Naval Authorities have no confirmation at present of the report that Admiral Duff has been appointed C. in C. of the China Squadron in relief of Admiral Tudor.

HONGKONG G. P. O.

GREAT PROGRESS IN 1918.

INTERESTING FACTS AND
FIGURES.

The General Post Office had a very profitable working year in 1918, due in some degree to the high exchange ruling. This was not the only factor is borne out by the figures quoted. In every branch progress is reported.

PARCELS.

The parcels despatched and received totalled 201,680, representing an increase of 66,517 on 1917, when the combined figures were 135,163. The number of parcels despatched from Hongkong in 1918 were 111,707, and the numbers received 89,973. The progress made will be seen from the following figures:

1888, 13,123 parcels despatched and received.

1913, 120,427
1914, 90,338
1915, 105,423
1916, 119,586
1917, 135,163
1918, 201,680

Of the parcels despatched in 1918, 6,622 were parcels of tea and sugar sent to Great Britain, totalling 32,668 lbs in weight.

REGISTERED AND INSURED
ARTICLES.

Registered articles and parcels, and insured letters, reached the large figure of 1,064,306. The figures for 1917 are 900,841, 1918 is a record year the previous best being 1,026,553 in 1915.

As may readily be imagined the posting and receipt of this large number of registered and insured articles entailed a tremendous amount of clerical work, the forms having to be made out running into many millions. It is a matter of credit to the G.P.O. management that not a single registered or insured article was lost while in its custody. The only losses were those beyond its province, enemy action, etc.

STAMPS.

The sale of stamps almost reached the record. The most stamps were sold in 1913, but this is attributed to the philatelists who made huge purchases in that year. It was in 1913 that the new stamps bearing the likeness of King George V. were issued. Consequently stamp dealers made big purchases of the new stamps and also of the old ones going out of print. In addition there is to be added to the figures of 1918, \$11,522.00 which is the amount of postage the G.P.O. lost through giving free postage to the troops in that year. The following interesting figures show the sale of stamps in 1894 and from 1912 to 1918:

1894.....	\$121,744.27
1912.....	360,947.44
1913.....	397,083.40
1914.....	355,018.05
1915.....	320,251.80
1916.....	355,864.55
1917.....	357,462.98
1918.....	373,463.31

MONEY ORDERS.

The sale of money orders show an unexpectedly large sale and an increase on 1917, and are record figures. This is surprising in view of the high exchange prevailing throughout the year. The figures for this branch of the G.P.O. for the year 1908 and 1917 and 1918 follow:

1908.....	£142,760 0s. 0d.
1917.....	£242,633 0s. 0d.
1918.....	£142,760 0s. 0d.

PROFIT ON EXCHANGE.

The profit on exchange reached the high total of \$32,490.00 for 1918. This is due to buying and selling at appropriate times, principally dealings with Japan in Yen which was purchased as high as 161 on one occasion for a large amount.

CREDIT BALANCE.

The credit of working for the year reached the record amount of \$271,025.19 which goes into the Treasury. This is an extremely favourable result. Going back to 1915 there was a loss of \$35,151.25 and in 1914 a loss of \$183,393.14. Of course 1914 was a bad year, four months of war and exchange at a very low rate. The profits made by the G.P.O. in 1894 and the two last years follow:

Revenue.....	\$192,172.42
Expenses.....	\$183,372.15
Profit.....	\$8,800.27
1917.....	\$2,469.27
1918.....	\$23,211.93
1918.....	\$23,344.43
1918.....	\$271,025.19

These facts come just in time to present a pleasant contrast to the announcement of the P.M.G. at Home, reported by Reuter to-day. Record loss at Home. Record gain here. That's us.

S. S. PAUL LECAT."

The Messagerie Maritime S.S. *Paul Lecat* (Capt. J. Proc) arrived from Shanghai and Japan ports this morning.

The ship leaves at noon to-morrow for Haiphong and Marseilles. The berths reserved for passengers embarking at Haiphong will fill all passenger accommodation.

The *Paul Lecat* takes over 1,000 bales of raw silk and a quantity of general cargo from Hongkong. There were 549 passengers aboard on arrival.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

Japanese shipbuilders, who last year contracted to build vessels for the United States, have been negotiating with France with regard to her offer to buy tonnage here. They have now received a communication from the prospective buyer acting for the French government pressing for particulars as to the amount of tonnage which they can supply. The shipbuilders of the Kwansai district held a meeting at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce on April 23, to consider the reply to be made to France, while those in the Kwantō district held a similar meeting in Tokyo.

The decision mutually reached by these shipbuilders is roughly as follows:

(1) The steel vessels to be immediately offered shall be of about 2,000 tons each, aggregating about 47,000 tons the price ranging from Y.350 to Y.430.

(2) If the vessels are to be delivered by March or April next, about 65,000 tons of ships from 5,000 to 10,000 tons each can be offered at the rate of over Y.450.

(3) If a supply of shipbuilding material is guaranteed, about 25,000 tons of vessels of over 8,000 tons can be offered for delivery by April or May. The price to be over Y.450 per ton.

- TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 6 Queen's Road Central, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th May to 32nd May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. BOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 13, 1919.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th day of May to MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 13, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
THURSDAY,
May 15, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.
And
SUNDRY GOODS.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 12, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
SATURDAY,
May 17, 1919, at 12 Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Five well bred Fox-terrier Pups,
(6 weeks old)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 13, 1919.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

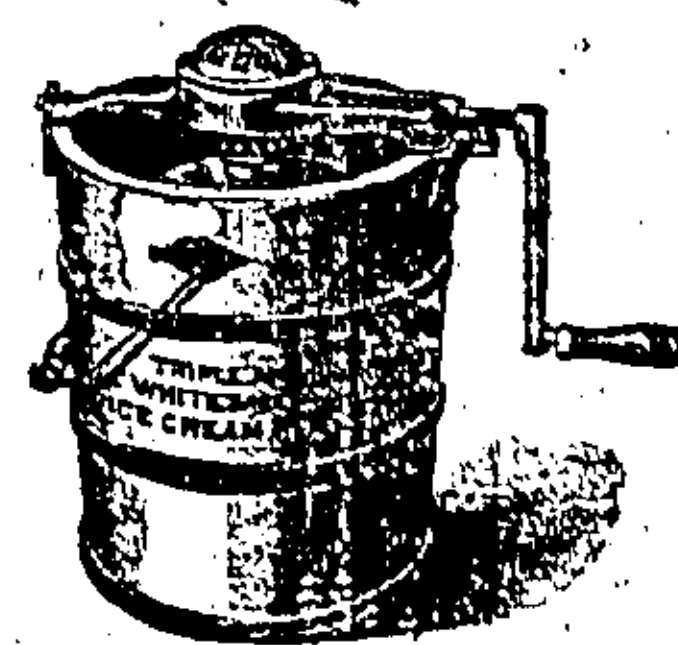
"EVERYTHING FOR THE KITCHEN"

JUST TO HAND

"WHITE MOUNTAIN"

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

STOCKED
IN
SIX SIZES
FROM
1 QUART
TO
12 QUARTS



TRIPLE
ACTION.
MAKES
DELICIOUS
CREAM
IN
THREE
MINUTES.

TEAKWOOD REFRIGERATORS

Constructed and Packed under Personal Supervision.

ICE PAIRS
AND
TONGS.

CHEAVIN'S
FILTERS

ICE SHAVES
AND
PICKS.

NEW MUSIC

"A LITTLE BIT MORE"

"POOR BUTTERFLY"

"JUST A BABY'S PRAYER"

"HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY"

"SMILES"

ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.
14, DES VEAUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work

BY ENLISTING THE

DALTON ADDING, LISTING AND
CALCULATING MACHINE

IN YOUR SERVICE

MUSTARD & CO.,

6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd

SPECIALLY SELECTED

BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO

H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.
" " " 2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 136. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEURALIA"	23rd May at Noon	30th June	8th July
"NOVARA"	7th August	9th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"BILWARA"	23rd May	10th June

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARATOON APCAR"	Early June	Due Calcutta June.

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"ARATOON APCAR"	18th May	Due Shanghai about

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACEINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

S.S. "TAIYU MARU"

will be despatched for
SAN FRANCISCO
and
SEATTLE
on or about 18th May.

For freight & further particulars apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE
Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	RIJUN MARU	on 21st May.
	BANRI MARU	on 12th June.
	BORNEO MARU	on 15th July.
	HOKUTO MARU	on 27th July.
For JAPAN PORTS	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	BORNEO MARU	on 11th June.
	HOKUTO MARU	on 21st June.
	RIJUN MARU	on 4th July.
	BANRI MARU	on 28th July.
	BORNEO MARU	on 28th Aug.
	HOKUTO MARU	on 9th Sept.

For freight & passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	"AMUR MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. Tuesday, 20th May.
	"ANDES MARU"	Monday, 2nd June.
	"Celt Marella"	
GENOA & BOMBAY	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	BURMA MARU	Monday, 26th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	HAWAII MARU	Sunday, 19th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	BURMA MARU	Monday, 26th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	UNSAN MARU	Sunday, 1st June.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	NANKIN MARU	Sunday, 1st June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	AFRICA MARU	Thursday, 22nd May.
	HAIPHONG	Thursday, 22nd May.
	DAITOKU MARU	Wednesday, 21st May.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	SIAM MARU	Monday, 26th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY	Ship	Leave Hongkong
	For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.	
	BOHEU MARU	Thursday, 22nd May at 8 a.m.
	For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	
	KAIJUN MARU	Sunday, 18th May, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIANAN	May 14, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & HONOLULU	TAKING	May 14, at 3 p.m.
SEANGHAI	SUNING	May 15, at 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHIANAN	May 18, Daylight.
PAKHUI & HAIPHONG	KADONG	May 19, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	May 19, at Noon.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI		
CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	SURICROW	May 19, at Noon.
SEANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YICHOW	May 23, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule services between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	TAKANG	WEDDAY, May 14, at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	WEDDAY, May 14, at 3 p.m.
SEANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYSANG	THURSDAY, May 16, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHANGSANG	SATURDAY, May 17, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	WINGSANG	MONDAY, May 19, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	KUMSANG	WEDDAY, May 21, at 5 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 23, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE		

—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All passengers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully equipped kitchen.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Sailings are made to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Borneo and Swatow.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for Kait, Jambou, Labasa, Tawao and Labou.
FIJI LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Fijian ports, calling at Suva and Lautoka.
Under Straits Government Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and descriptive details.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. No. 215.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following
U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
will be despatched for
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.
"WEST MONTANA" About June 25th.
"WEST CELINA" About July 5th.
"WEST HEMATITE" About July 15th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SEANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	3rd May from Yokohama.
SHINYO MARU	11,000	23rd May.
SHINRYU MARU	11,000	24th May from Yokohama.
FRESA MARU	9,000	18th June.
KOREA MARU	10,000	28th June.
TENYO MARU	11,000	21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CALAIO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.
Passage by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	11,000	July 15th.
ANYO MARU	11,000	Sept. 10th.
SEITO MARU	11,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
KING'S BUILDING.
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWYCK"
will be despatched on the 15th May at 4 p.m. to—
SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.
This vessel offers excellent Cabin accommodation for Saloon-passengers.
Wireless Telegraphy.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	12th June.	30th June.
Empress of Japan	25th June.	18th July.
Empress of Russia	10th July.	28th July.
Monteagle	22nd July.	16th Aug.
Empress of Asia	7th Aug.	25th Aug.
Empress of Japan	20th Aug.	10th Sept.
Empress of Russia	4th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Monteagle	27th Sept.	22nd Oct.
Empress of Asia	2nd Oct.	20th Oct.
Empress of Japan	15th Oct.	5th Nov.
Empress of Russia	30th Oct.	17th Nov.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491.00
"EMPERESS OF ASIA" Gold \$436.00
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$436.00
"MONTEAGLE" Gold \$436.00
Payable in Local currency at demand rate of New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also particulars of rates and descriptive literature, apply to—
P. D. RUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department.
Phone 701.
For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to—
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Phone 44.
HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 16th May at 1 p.m.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 20th May at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry).	(10,500 tons, American Registry).
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR	
SAN FRANCISCO	
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU	
"NANKING"	"CHINA"
June 14th, 1919.	July 2nd, 1919.
AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.	
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.	
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street.	Tel. 1834.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.
From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Or to KIESS & Co., Canton, General Agents.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
Price \$12 per annum, including postage.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PEKING AND DAYLIGHT SAVING.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE CHANGE.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News says:
Conservative Peking is disinclined to have its time changed. It is true that a considerable body of opinion favours the adoption of daylight saving in order that Peking clocks may synchronize with those of Shanghai and Tientsin, but it is also true that the majority of people, Chinese and foreign, are opposed to such a change. They fail to see any advantage in it, and their reasons, it must be admitted, are sound. Peking, they contend, has no need for daylight saving. Shanghai may, in the north here we have daylight in midsummer till eight o'clock, and if the clock were advanced one hour it would mean that we have dinner without the attraction of artificial light, and not being warmed by the complete disappearance of the sun we would consequently be late for most evening engagements.

During midsummer it is not usual to start tennis at about six o'clock when the sun has gone down somewhat, and if the proposed change were adopted it would mean that we would have to wait till seven o'clock before we began, which also would interfere with other engagements. Socially and domestically, there is little or nothing to recommend the change.

Commercially there is reason to oppose it. The banks prefer to receive their telegrams when they open their doors, as they do now in consequence of Shanghai having advanced its time, an advantage which is reckoned to offset the disadvantage of not being able to communicate with headquarters till the same hour in the afternoon as before.

The Railway Administration has announced that daylight saving cannot be adopted because it would interfere with connections to and from Japan and Manchuria. For more than a week the Telegraph Administration clock has attempted to lead the way by proclaiming the time as one hour ahead of the actual time, but it capitulated on Monday night, since when it is in unison with the other clocks. This seems to suggest that the agitation has failed.

CHINA'S OBLIGATION.

CUSTOMS REVENUE SHOWS A DECREASE.

China's Republic met all the foreign obligations secured on the Maritime Customs fully to December 31, 1918, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of trade resulting from the Great War. The Customs Revenue for 1918 shows a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. Halfway Taels 1,850,000. The total collection last year amounted to Halfway Taels 30,384,000 as compared to Halfway Taels 39,189,000 in 1917. The volume of trade done by the Chinese ports is clearly indicated. Harbin, the gateway to Siberia from the south, lost a third of its trade. Antung, on the Korean border, decreased 22 per cent. But Dairen, the commercial port of Manchuria on the Yellow Sea controlled by Japan, has had a record collection of customs; the increased business here amounts to, roughly, 15 per cent. Disturbed conditions in the Yangtze Valley are responsible for the great emporium of Hankow declining about 16 per cent. from the 1917 level. The South China ports of Shanghai, Swatow, and Canton lost but slightly. It is significant to note that under Japanese control the customs returns of Kwantow—which has figured in the news from the Peace Conference—have yielded a third less revenue. As Japanese interests in the whole Province of Shantung expanded tremendously during 1918, the decline in revenue to China's customs is surprising. Shanghai continues to hold its premier place in the trade of China as the great distributing port. The business entering through Shanghai amounted in 1918 to the combined returns from the three next largest ports.

GAVE HER BABY RELIEF AT ONCE.

Mothers everywhere are finding Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, immensely valuable for their little ones. Here is what one American mother says:—
"My baby was much troubled with wind colic," writes Mrs. B. Williams, of Perth Amboy, N.Y., "and nothing seemed to do any good until I tried Baby's Own Tablets. They gave relief at once and I would not be without them. I have taken great pleasure in recommending the Tablets to my friends."
Baby's Own Tablets are mother's ever-ready help and baby's friend. They contain no opiates or narcotics, and are guaranteed an absolutely harmless remedy for infantile indigestion, simple fever, colic, constipation and diarrhea. They destroy worms, allay the pains of teething, promote healthy sleep and regular development.
Dr. J. C. Williams, also prescribes at 69 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 N. 2nd Street, Philadelphia.

KING'S REGULATIONS.

Mr. Bottomley, M.P., writes as follows in his paper *John Bull*:
The other case which I quoted in the House last week, and so secured the immediate attention and sympathetic approval of the Secretary for War, shows how difficult it is for the accused to communicate with the outside world. Fortunately the prisoner's sister, to whom he smuggled information, found means of communicating with the Queen. When men fail, gracious womanhood often finds a way, and it is something to know that the soldier's sister and her Majesty were in some way league in this mission of mercy and justice. For that it was justice as well as mercy is plain from the facts of the case. The story is told, with a simple truth which cannot be improved upon, in a statement which comes to me through the soldier's wife, who asks that for the sake of "the little child and herself" I will do my best to secure justice for the husband whom she has not seen for nearly four years.

THE VICTIM'S STATEMENT.

It is dated February 10, and comes from Pte. F. R. Covey-Late Sergeant of the "B" Coy., 2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.

I am addressing this appeal to you, trusting that under these circumstances you will pardon the liberty I am taking. I was sentenced to death for a crime I never committed, but here are the facts of this case, and what I have gone through, so that you will be able to judge for yourself. At 4 a.m. on August 1, 1918, the remains of our battalion (about 250 all told) were ordered to take a certain position (which we had failed to take a few days before); if successful the French would relieve us and we should come out for a rest. The attack was successful, the French relieved us, and we retired some 100 yards back and held in three lines as reserve. About 4.30 p.m. the same day, for some reason or other the first two lines had to go forward and form a first and second line, thus leaving the third line—my line—where it was. One hour and a half later, Lieut. Galbraith (senior officer) left in the field gave an order to the third line to move forward through the conflict in front of us. On coming out of the conflict we were met with a murderous machine-gun and ground-sloped fire—we were still in rear of our front line. Naturally the line broke and the men took cover. The fire died down, and Lieut. Galbraith ordered me to collect the men. I collected five (one corporal and four men). These, including myself, were placed in a small shell-hole by this officer, who said "he would place us in a position after dark." He remained with us. However, a short time later the enemy sent over a heavy barrage of shell and machine-gun fire. The officer at once ordered the shell-hole to be manned and a sentry to be posted; this was done in his presence. He then left, without giving any other orders. Neither I nor any of my party saw him until the following day. As no one visited me during the night I took one man and went to the second line early next morning (August 2). I sent the man back to fetch the remainder of the party, and then placed them in the second line. The French then pushed forward out of our sight. The battalion was reorganised; as senior N.C.O. of my company, I acted as Company Sergeant-Major. Lieut. Galbraith then sent for me and this was our first meeting since the night before, and asked me to render a return of casualties and men who had done well in the attack. This I did. I then took charge of the second line and advanced them 150 yards, in case of emergency. We came out of action altogether on August 3 (Lieut. Galbraith was then placed in command of my Company). I continued to act as C.S.M. until August 8, when Lieut. Galbraith said he would have to charge me with "disobeying an order in the line on August 1." Such was my surprise that one could have knocked me down with a feather. On asking what the order was, he replied, "When we were in that shell-hole I gave you an order to advance and follow me." I disputed this, but to no effect, and was charged before him (Lieut. Galbraith) and the same day before our C.O. (Lt.-Col. Hill, D.S.O.), with "Disobeying an Order given by an Officer; i.e., failing to advance when ordered to do so." I had the Corporal as witness for me, but was remanded for a Field General Court-Martial. On August 9 the Summary of Evidence was taken. The charge and evidence were the same, except that Lieut. Galbraith added I attempted to apologise the following morning for my conduct.

THE PRISONER'S FRIEND AGAIN.

Then, although I asked for a "prisoner's friend" on August 9, I never saw him until August 28 (the Court-Martial sat on the 29th), and then he could only spare me half an hour, as the battalion was moving into the line the same day. When a copy of the Summary of Evidence and Charge Sheet was handed to me on August 28, I found that my charge had been altered to "conduct"—i.e., "acting in such a manner as to show cowardice, in this case, in the field on August 1, when ordered by Lieut. Galbraith to follow him over the crest; remained behind and did not follow his officer." I appealed against this, but was finally told that it was quite in order. (It is quite in order!) At the Court-Martial I had the corporal and two men (the other two men were in hospital) as witnesses for me, and only Lieut. Galbraith against me. Although he stated in his evidence that I attempted to apologise in the vicinity of the Company, he could not bring forward a witness to support his statements. On this one-man evidence I was found guilty and sentenced to death without a recommendation to mercy. I was then placed in a cell in a Field Punishment Compound, near St. Omer, like a criminal, and only allowed to write once a week without returning to my Court-Martial or sentence. By means unknown to the Commanding Officer I communicated with my sister in London, who at once positioned the Queen on the death sentence. After 13 days in the cell my sentence was reduced to 10 years' penal servitude, and I landed in No. 7 Military Prison. Not satisfied with this, my sister who had now all the facts at hand still pressed her efforts, and my sentence was reduced to two years' penal servitude. And this was my reward for three and a quarter years' active service with a clean step, and without loss of home, wife or baby. My sister, who was still fighting for me, took a bold step, when all else failed, in writing to our beloved Commander-in-Chief and placing all the facts before him. He at once released me from prison—but not cleared, only on a suspended sentence, on account of my previous good service—good enough to release me from prison, yet the same was not even good enough to induce the Court of I had committed the crime to recommend me to mercy. Why? I ask. On rejoining my unit I am informed that, owing to my suspended sentence, they cannot dishonour me or give me a leave, neither do I get the extra 10s. 6d. for troops in Germany. So you see how this has cost me a lot of trouble. It was while waiting for the return of my Commission papers from the War Office that this outrageous miscarriage of justice took place. I cannot rest until justice is mine; for although I am a free man, my honour has been taken away from me, and cowardice will for evermore be upon my head. What is a man's life when he has lost his honour? I am confident that I shall receive justice through you.

JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

Now let us look at the career of this man. I find that he enlisted in the Territorial Forces in 1913, and offered himself for active service in 1914, but was found unfit; he voluntarily underwent an operation and then left, without giving any other orders. Neither I nor any of my party saw him until the following day. As no one visited me during the night I took one man and went to the second line early next morning (August 2). I sent the man back to fetch the remainder of the party, and then placed them in the second line. The French then pushed forward out of our sight. The battalion was reorganised; as senior N.C.O. of my company, I acted as Company Sergeant-Major. Lieut. Galbraith then sent for me and this was our first meeting since the night before, and asked me to render a return of casualties and men who had done well in the attack. This I did. I then took charge of the second line and advanced them 150 yards, in case of emergency. We came out of action altogether on August 3 (Lieut. Galbraith was then placed in command of my Company). I continued to act as C.S.M. until August 8, when Lieut. Galbraith said he would have to charge me with "disobeying an order in the line on August 1." Such was my surprise that one could have knocked me down with a feather. On asking what the order was, he replied, "When we were in that shell-hole I gave you an order to advance and follow me." I disputed this, but to no effect, and was charged before him (Lieut. Galbraith) and the same day before our C.O. (Lt.-Col. Hill, D.S.O.), with "Disobeying an Order given by an Officer; i.e., failing to advance when ordered to do so." I had the Corporal as witness for me, but was remanded for a Field General Court-Martial. On August 9 the Summary of Evidence was taken. The charge and evidence were the same, except that Lieut. Galbraith added I attempted to apologise the following morning for my conduct.

on August 28, I found that my charge had been altered to "conduct"—i.e., "acting in such a manner as to show cowardice, in this case, in the field on August 1, when ordered by Lieut. Galbraith to follow him over the crest; remained behind and did not follow his officer." I appealed against this, but was finally told that it was quite in order. (It is quite in order!) At the Court-Martial I had the corporal and two men (the other two men were in hospital) as witnesses for me, and only Lieut. Galbraith against me. Although he stated in his evidence that I attempted to apologise in the vicinity of the Company, he could not bring forward a witness to support his statements. On this one-man evidence I was found guilty and sentenced to death without a recommendation to mercy. I was then placed in a cell in a Field Punishment Compound, near St. Omer, like a criminal, and only allowed to write once a week without returning to my Court-Martial or sentence. By means unknown to the Commanding Officer I communicated with my sister in London, who at once positioned the Queen on the death sentence. After 13 days in the cell my sentence was reduced to 10 years' penal servitude, and I landed in No. 7 Military Prison. Not satisfied with this, my sister who had now all the facts at hand still pressed her efforts, and my sentence was reduced to two years' penal servitude. And this was my reward for three and a quarter years' active service with a clean step, and without loss of home, wife or baby. My sister, who was still fighting for me, took a bold step, when all else failed, in writing to our beloved Commander-in-Chief and placing all the facts before him. He at once released me from prison—but not cleared, only on a suspended sentence, on account of my previous good service—good enough to release me from prison, yet the same was not even good enough to induce the Court of I had committed the crime to recommend me to mercy. Why? I ask. On rejoining my unit I am informed that, owing to my suspended sentence, they cannot dishonour me or give me a leave, neither do I get the extra 10s. 6d. for troops in Germany. So you see how this has cost me a lot of trouble. It was while waiting for the return of my Commission papers from the War Office that this outrageous miscarriage of justice took place. I cannot rest until justice is mine; for although I am a free man, my honour has been taken away from me, and cowardice will for evermore be upon my head. What is a man's life when he has lost his honour? I am confident that I shall receive justice through you.

ON TRIAL.

GOVERNMENT IN THE F.M.S.

Governments are everywhere on trial, and nearly everywhere they are being found wanting, says *Truth* of Feb. 12. According to private correspondence and the local press, British Malaya has given that verdict. Both in the colony of the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States the administration is accused of the same lack of foresight, the same absence of co-ordination between departments, the same faults of dilly-dallying, muddling, and blundering with which we are so unhappily familiar at home. Many of the misadventures are, moreover, precisely the same—e.g., the control of food prices, the regulation of trade, the treatment of fighting men and their dependents. For an explanation of the inefficiency of the Government of British Malaya the *Straits Times* points to the ages of the principal bureaucrats and the long periods during which they have sweltered in the tropics. One of my correspondents supports this view, and adds that the country is so wealthy that even these elder statesmen cannot stop, though they hinder, its progressive prosperity. Lucky country! At home we are without that comfort in our troubles.

aid to ensure justice! But when the worst happens, and all is over save the bitter tears of a broken-hearted woman, there is no means of removing the stigma from the memory of the dead. "That lad" shot at dawn was no coward; his parents have moved heaven and earth to secure a copy of the minutes of the Court-Martial. But Mr. Ian Macpherson, then Under Secretary for War, said, with a shrug, unintentionally, the evidence could not be produced without the consent of the accused! Poor accused, already in his unmarked grave! Why all this secrecy? These Courts-Martial are said to be open; they are generally secret, and how secret anyone who desires to see a report of the proceedings will discover. What the soldier demands is justice, fair and open. And in my opinion we shall never have a contented Army until the whole system of trials and punishments has been changed. And I know that my friend Mr. Churchill is the man to do it. Men to-day are "crimmed" for the most trivial offence. Discipline, essential in a fighting force, has been made a fetish. Not only can no man call his soul his own—he can hardly dare to breathe for fear of being punished upon "by some martinet above him; and "crimmed." During the last year I have read hundreds of letters from Tommies at home and abroad giving cases of petty tyranny, tripping up charges, and unfair sentences which create disaffection and induce nothing for the Army. I am writing this not to disparage the service of arms, but to secure such reforms as will make that service not only honourable but popular. The War Secretary is budgeting for a big army. He will get it all the easier, and the new soldier will be all the happier, if antiquated King's Regulations are forgotten and a system is devised which, while it preserves discipline, does not deny justice, and in making a man a soldier does not fail to treat him as a man.

CROUD.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears, and then send for a doctor and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and efficient and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

FLYING SCHOOLS BUSY.

50,000 AIRMEN IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

It is stated on good authority that the number of certificates for flying issued throughout the British Empire is close upon 50,000. This total includes Royal Air Force officers, and if non-commissioned flyers and others who are fully qualified for certificates were included it is quite possible that the total would exceed 50,000. Many of this large number are not now engaged actively in flying; some have been compelled to give it up through wounds or ill-health. The meaning of the figures will be seen when compared with the French total of 16,000 up to the end of last year. The total for the United States is believed to be about 8,000. The few British flying schools now open for the training of civilian pilots are extremely busy, and the rate of turning out pupils is much greater than before the war. The equipment and the methods of training are better. Further, although the conditions for qualifications remain the same, the standard of excellence is greatly improved, many pupils putting in more than ten hours' flying and achieving a skill far beyond that stipulated. It is expected that the tests will be made more rigorous in the near future.

ON TRIAL.

GOVERNMENT IN THE F.M.S.

Governments are everywhere on trial, and nearly everywhere they are being found wanting, says *Truth* of Feb. 12. According to private correspondence and the local press, British Malaya has given that verdict. Both in the colony of the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States the administration is accused of the same lack of foresight, the same absence of co-ordination between departments, the same faults of dilly-dallying, muddling, and blundering with which we are so unhappily familiar at home. Many of the misadventures are, moreover, precisely the same—e.g., the control of food prices, the regulation of trade, the treatment of fighting men and their dependents. For an explanation of the inefficiency of the Government of British Malaya the *Straits Times* points to the ages of the principal bureaucrats and the long periods during which they have sweltered in the tropics. One of my correspondents supports this view, and adds that the country is so wealthy that even these elder statesmen cannot stop, though they hinder, its progressive prosperity. Lucky country! At home we are without that comfort in our troubles.

aid to ensure justice! But when the worst happens, and all is over save the bitter tears of a broken-hearted woman, there is no means of removing the stigma from the memory of the dead. "That lad" shot at dawn was no coward; his parents have moved heaven and earth to secure a copy of the minutes of the Court-Martial. But Mr. Ian Macpherson, then Under Secretary for War, said, with a shrug, unintentionally, the evidence could not be produced without the consent of the accused! Poor accused, already in his unmarked grave! Why all this secrecy? These Courts-Martial are said to be open; they are generally secret, and how secret anyone who desires to see a report of the proceedings will discover. What the soldier demands is justice, fair and open. And in my opinion we shall never have a contented Army until the whole system of trials and punishments has been changed. And I know that my friend Mr. Churchill is the man to do it. Men to-day are "crimmed" for the most trivial offence. Discipline, essential in a fighting force, has been made a fetish. Not only can no man call his soul his own—he can hardly dare to breathe for fear of being punished upon "by some martinet above him; and "crimmed." During the last year I have read hundreds of letters from Tommies at home and abroad giving cases of petty tyranny, tripping up charges, and unfair sentences which create disaffection and induce nothing for the Army. I am writing this not to disparage the service of arms, but to secure such reforms as will make that service not only honourable but popular. The War Secretary is budgeting for a big army. He will get it all the easier, and the new soldier will be all the happier, if antiquated King's Regulations are forgotten and a system is devised which, while it preserves discipline, does not deny justice, and in making a man a soldier does not fail to treat him as a man.

CROUD.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears, and then send for a doctor and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and efficient and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

INDIAN NEWS.

Mrs. Besant presided recently at a meeting in Madras to pass resolutions of sympathy with the tramwaymen who are out on strike. A resolution was passed calling upon the Madras Government to create an Arbitration Board.

The "Rowlatt" Bill has just been passed in India and becomes law. It is designed as an essential safeguard against conspiracy. The voting showed a solid British note for, and with the single exception of one Indian member who abstained from voting, a solid Indian vote against the bill.

As a mark of protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act, no business was transacted the following day at the two Stock Exchanges. The brokers gathered in the morning at the usual hour and decided to keep the markets closed. The grain market at Mandvi and the wholesale cloth markets and many Indian business houses and shops, remained closed.

The "Indian Arms Act" has just been passed and aims at the rigid restriction of the number of persons exempted from taking out licences for firearms. The licence is to cost Rs. 12 per annum in future.

The Indian civilian called upon to do military duty now knows fairly exactly what his liabilities under the Indian Defence Force Act will be during the coming military year. He is to be congratulated on the very satisfactory result that has been brought about by the agitation conducted on his behalf during the past few months, for he has been given, at any rate until next cold season, practically everything that was asked for. There are to be no more compulsory drills for him on the plains while the weather is hot; for the Reservist of over 41 there will be none while the present Act remains in force. Musketry will continue, but this is the least exacting part of the soldier's training, and if we may judge by the Madras programme during the past year, the course will be of the briefest.

C. M. MacLellan, an ex-officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and three Indians were recently charged with robbery at the Allahabad High Court Sessions. The jury found MacLellan and the Indians not guilty. The presiding judge discharged one of the Indians but ordered a re-trial in the case of MacLellan and the other two.

There was a peculiar state of affairs at the Benares Hindu University recently. It appears that the number of complaints against the Principal lodged with the Vice-Chancellor by the staff accumulated till they reached the number of thirty, while the students indulged in pantomime at the expense of the same dignity. Why were matters allowed to go so far? Is this another instance of passive resistance, which yielded at length to the pantomimic "soul force" exerted by the students?

On the passing of the present Income-tax Act, 1918, the previous statutory exemption from income-tax of the income of shipping companies incorporated or registered out of British India and having their principal place of business out of India and their ships ordinarily engaged in sea-going traffic out of Indian waters, was temporarily continued. A notification was issued by the Government of India recently excluding from this exemption shipping companies other than those incorporated or registered in the United Kingdom or in any of the Dominions. Other shipping companies will consequently become liable to income-tax with effect from April 1.

The *Times* of India, commenting on the rioting at Delhi, says:—The Satyagraha movement, when it passes from an individual act of fasting, with which none will desire to interfere, to an effort to enforce the same act on others by coercion, becomes a hideous and oppressive form of tyranny. To attempt to close the sweetmeat stalls at a great railway station is a cruel, hideous and selfish act against the poor. The sufferers, when this coercion fructifies in disorder, are not the organizers of the Satyagraha movement, who are never in front of the crowd.

A largely attended public meeting was held on the Triplicane Beach recently to protest against the Madras Government proceeding to Ootacamund this year. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma presided. Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer moved a resolution to the following effect:—That at least this year the Government exodus to Ootacamund be stopped in view of the serious economic distress in the Presidency.

Mr. A. Rangasami Iyengar seconded the resolution and it was supported by Mr. R. Swaminatha Iyer, retired Deputy Collector. The resolution being put to the vote, Gitananda Yogi opposed it. He said that passing of resolutions was absolutely no good. Only defiance and passive resistance would have any effect on the foreign bureaucracy. The resolution was, however, carried by a vast majority.

BONAR LAW'S THREAT.

Announcing the acceptance by the Cabinet of the Sankey report, on March 20, Mr. B. Law said the Government had shown a determination to go to the utmost limits which they believe possible in order to meet the demands of the men at this time; and should a strike come it will not be like an ordinary strike. It would not be a strike of wage-earners against their employers (hear, hear)—the coal-owners. The employers under the present conditions are the State. It would, if it came, be a strike against the community. (Hear, hear.) The Government have endeavoured to avoid such a calamity. If such a strike comes the Government and no Government could do otherwise—will use all the resources of the State without the smallest hesitation. (Cheers.)

An Hon. Member on the Labour benches: We might talk just as big, (Labour cheers and interruption, and Labour cries of "Let them stop shouting!" and "We object to the cheering!")

Mr. Bonar Law: I am sure hon. members opposite feel the seriousness of this, and will recognize that I am dealing with it in a serious spirit. (Cheers, and a Labour member: "Keep these people quiet!") We shall, and no Government could do otherwise, use all the resources of the State to win and to win quickly. That is not a threat. No Government could possibly do otherwise. (Cheers.) If such a struggle comes between any section of the community, however much sympathy we may have with them, and the community as a whole, of which the Government is the representative, it can have only one ending, or there is an end to government in this country. (Cheers.)

any effect on the foreign bureaucracy. The resolution was, however, carried by a vast majority.

The Bombay public were recently given an opportunity to visit H. M. S. *New Zealand*, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son ran a launch for the purpose. They decided not to make profit from the undertaking, and the ship's company of the *New Zealand*, on being asked what should be done with the money, voted it for the Famine Relief Fund.

A great forward step in social reform has been taken at Surat by the Visa Oswal Jains by the admission into the caste of seven children of a widow's re-marriage. One Mulchand Kesarichand married a very young widow of the same caste, twenty years ago, and after several attempts this happy result was brought about. We understand that great satisfaction is being felt in Hindu social circles in Surat over this event, and other castes are thinking of adopting similar measures.

Mr. Jinnah, who has resigned his membership of the Imperial Legislative Council—we trust says the *Madras Weekly Mail* for a longer period than the heroic Mr. B. N. Sarma—declares that a Government capable of producing such legislation as the Rowlatt Bill cannot be a "civilized" Government. What then is the duty of a Government confronted with sedition and anarchy? Apparently, according to this Extremist view, it is to let these ugly growths flourish unchecked. At the worst, as Lord Sinha would say, they must be looked upon merely as "occasional aberrations" of the kind to be expected from "the Indian temperament." It is a curious view for a legislator to hold that nothing should be done to suppress movements disloyal and dangerous to the State.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce considered the correspondence that passed between the Railway Board and the Calcutta Port Commissioners regarding the Calcutta Chord Railway and the proposed Railway Bridge over the Hooghly, near Calcutta. The Railway Board enquired, if the Port Commissioners could undertake to make a survey of the river and bear half of its cost.

The Port Commissioners expressed their inability to contribute towards the proposed survey. The Bengal Chamber, in their letter to the Railway Board, says:—There is no reason known to the Committee for thinking that the expansion of the export and import trade of Calcutta, which was so marked a feature of the twenty years immediately preceding the war, has been, or is likely to be, permanently arrested. It has been unquestionably interrupted by the war, but as the trade of the world returns to normal, so too will the trade of Calcutta. The direction of the trade may differ from that of pre-war days, but as the Port Commissioners have pointed out there is already evidence of marked development with America, the Far East and Australia, in respect of which markets Calcutta is most conveniently situated. Influenced by all these various considerations, the Committee of the Chamber has no hesitation in dissenting, just as strongly, from the view that the proposed Railway Bridge over the Hooghly should be postponed. They regard it as an urgent scheme which ought to be undertaken and completed as soon as possible.

CEYLON PASSENGERS' TRIALS.

TRANSHIPPED WHILE HOMEWARD BOUND.

The passengers who left Ceylon by the *Ulmara* on February 10 were instructed to disembark at Madras. According to private advice received they all reached Marseilles by another vessel on the 19th instant, 37 days after their departure from Colombo. Their trials were not ended, for their luggage had to be put ashore and shipped by yet another vessel going on to London, those going overland having to part with it for an indefinite period. The *Ulmara* was requisitioned to bring out Australian troops.

GOVERNMENT SPIES.

MR. ANDREWS' ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes to the Press from Santiniketan, Bolpur, on the Rowlatt Bills: "I have never concealed for a moment my detestation of the Rowlatt Bills. My only regret is that I did not make it public before. There is one new point which I would wish to add to what has been said. A subtle and very deep evil lies beneath the surface of Indian life, especially in the student world; spying is already a terror and a dread; but it will become armed with fresh powers of evil if these Bills are carried into law. To show by example what I mean: While I was teaching in college two of my own students, whom I trusted, were found out to be paid Government spies introduced into the college for that very purpose. I had myself experience of catching redhanded Government spies in my own room in the college, searching my private papers. He confessed to me that he had been sent to spy upon me by the C.I.D. I could give a large number of such personal experiences and there are many others who could do the same. If the Government of India is prepared deliberately to increase this spying evil and to rely still more upon this weapon it may do so, but it will lose the respect of those who have wished all along to hold it in esteem."

DEPRECIATION OF THE SOVEREIGN.

RUMOURS IN COLOMBO.

There has been a persistent rumour current in Colombo for several days past that the American sterling exchange between the United States and Great Britain has become demoralised, the value of the pound sterling in New York having undergone considerable depreciation. The New York quotation cable by Reuter for London on the 15th March gave an exchange value of dollars 4.75 to the pound. No later commercial telegrams sent by Reuter have come through nor do the exchange banks in Colombo appear to have received intimation from their head offices of any material alteration in the New York rate. Private advice, however, received locally within the last few days state that the rate has dropped suddenly to dollars 4.73 per pound and suffered a further fall to a point as low as dollars 4.7 per pound, the latter rate being a nominal quotation. The reply received by one of the exchange banks on an enquiry sent to its Bombay office is that no information was available. In reply to similar enquiry addressed to the Calcutta branch it was stated that there was no definite information there, but that the rumours were believed to be correct.

STEAMER FARES.

The following amusing account of how steamers fares to England were reduced is given by the London correspondent of the *Times* of India. The considerable delay in mitigating the grievance of high-passenger rates between Bombay and India arose in large measure from the liner conference pleading inability to go outside the restrictions imposed by the shipping controller. Mr. Spenlow was deeply moved at the cry of distress raised by the sufferers but there was the hard and obdurate unseen and unheard Mr. Jorkins to be consulted. Now it appears that very quietly, though doubtless stimulated thereto by representations from Delhi and the questions of Mrs. Bennett and Col. Yate in the House of Commons, the India Office approached the inextinguishable Mr. Jorkins with facts, figures and arguments and with certain definite questions. One of these was whether he should be prepared to sanction a specified decrease if the answer was in the affirmative and on the next occasion of an interview with one of the great men of the shipping world who declared that he would not stand in the way if Mr. Jorkins had not to be considered, the acquiescence of that gentleman was shown him in black and white. Thereupon the liner conference rose to the occasion by giving 20 per cent reduction and also by restoring the valued concession of the return ticket rate.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 1st. 12h. 5m.—In the continued absence of telegraphic reports from important stations, no summary of pressure distribution can be given, and no weather map will be issued.

Monsoon Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.34 inch. Total since January 1st, 10.61 inches, against an average of 15.39 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 14th.
1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock, S.E. or variable winds; cloudy, rain.
2.—Fuzhou Channel, None.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow, None.
4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, None.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 13, 1919.—a.m.

REPORT.							
MAY 13, 1919.—a.m.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	6 a.						
Hokodate	6 a.						
Yokohama	6 a.						
Kobe	6 a.						
Nagasaki	6 a.						
Kanagawa	6 a.						
Osaka	6 a.						
Kyoto	6 a.						
Yokohama	6 a.						
Wakayama	6 a.						
Wakayama	6 a.						
Hankow	6 a.						
Shanghai	6 a.						
Kobe	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Shanghai	6 a.						
Outfall	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a.						
Chongchun	6 a						

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ITALY IN IT.

PARIS, May 12th.
The Council of Three, today, invited Italy to resume her place at the Peace Conference.
The attitude of the invitation is such that it is believed Italy will accept, and that relations will be restored before the Treaty is delivered to the Germans.
Paris, May 12th.
L'Echo de Paris states that M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson had a meeting this morning to give the final form to the additional treaty between France, Great Britain and the United States, involving additional guarantees for the security of France, and for the safe-guarding of the Treaty of Peace.

CHEAPER HELIUM.

LONDON, May 12th.
Professor McLennan of the Toronto University, who was invited by the British Admiralty, in 1915, to investigate the possibility of production, on a large scale, of helium, has found large quantities of helium in natural gas in Ontario. Western Canada, at a cost of about the cost of a shipping per cubic foot.
The United States has also co-operated and has given large orders for machinery and plant. Thus the possibility of securing large supplies of helium is assured. Simultaneously, practical details, in the production of airships inflated with helium, have been developed by the British Navy. Progress has been made which warrants the opinion that, in another year, large quantities of helium will be produced in Canada at a low price, and helium-filled airships will be in service.

PARLIAMENT PASSES PREFERENCE.

IS RIDING FOR A FALLOUT.

LONDON, May 12th.
In the House of Commons, in the course of the Budget debate, a Labour amendment, opposing imperial preference, especially with respect to tea, was rejected by 214 votes to 63.

LATER.
During the budget debate, moving the anti-preference amendment, Mr. Tom Shaw declared that the India and Ceylon tea industry required no help, and preference would injure China, which could retaliate and injure Lancashire far more than we could possibly benefit India.
Mr. Chamberlain, replying, contended that preference would result in improving the quality and reducing the price of tea in Britain and developing the tea industry in India and Ceylon. We were only doing what foreign nations had done for years without complaint. If a foreign nation chose to raise the issue, the whole Empire would be ready to meet it.
Captain Wedgwood Benn contended that preference infringing the "Most-favoured-nation" Treaty with China.
Mr. Chamberlain emphatically denied this.
Captain Benn contended that preference would endanger London as an entrepot of trade in China tea.
Mr. Chamberlain declared that preference would not interfere with the entrepot trade.

LATER.
The Labour amendment to reduce the tea duty to three pence was rejected by 235 to 165.

C. SERVANTS WHO PAY THEIR OWN PASSAGES.

LONDON, May 12th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Gideon Murray referred to the hardship accruing to Colonial Civil Servants owing to the regulation which provides that any official, promoted or transferred from one Colony to another to a post of or exceeding £200 annually, must pay his own passage and expenses. Mr. Murray asked for the abolition of this anomaly, which frequently compelled higher-paid officials to decline transfers and promotions for which they were eminently fitted.

Colonel Amery, replying, said he did not believe such cases were frequent, but undertook further to consider the matter.

SILVER.

LONDON, May 12th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Charles Henry, Mr. Chamberlain stated that an order was being issued immediately, removing the maximum price of silver sold in the United Kingdom.
He believed no other restrictions existed, but saw no reason for maintaining them.

The silver market is steady. Control has been removed.

TEA TRADE.

LONDON, May 12th.
The public auctions of Java tea were resumed yesterday, the prices being from a penny to two pence lower.

The embargo on the importation of non-British tea has been removed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COTTON COMMISSION FOR THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, May 12th.
The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has decided to request the Government to appoint a Lancashire Textile Commercial Mission to visit the Far East to study the position and extension of the cotton trade.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING SUPPORTS SCHEME.

LONDON, May 12th.
Representatives of all the cotton employers, and of operatives' organisations, and also seven Chambers of Commerce in the cotton area, at a meeting in Manchester, yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution, urging the Government to appoint a Commission to visit India, the Dutch Indies, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, the United States, or such of these countries as may be advisable to inquire into the export trade of cotton textiles from the United Kingdom to the Far East, and to recommend steps for its preservation and extension.
Mr. E. F. Crowe, the British Commercial Counsellor at Tokyo, explained the position as regards the Japanese manufacture of, and competition in, cotton textiles.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, May 12th.
The decrease in imports is £7,670,292, and the increase in exports, £18,410,783, compared with April last year.

HORSE RACING.

LONDON, May 12th.
The result of the Two Thousand Guineas is as follows:—
The PANTHER, 1
BURNAL, 2
DOMINION, 3
Twelve run. "The Panther" won by a neck from "Burnal." Three-quarters of a length separated the second and third. Betting: 10 to 1 "The Panther," 100 to 8 "Burnal," and 100 to 5 "Dominion."

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. TEUCER, May 16 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 17.
The s.s. EURYADES, May 17 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 18.
The s.s. TALITHYRIUS, May 23 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 27.
The s.s. IDOMENEUS, May 30 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan May 31.
The s.s. NINGCHOW, June 8 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 9.
The s.s. TYDEUS, June 15 and leaves for Shanghai June 16.

FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. DILWARA, leaves Shanghai May 18, due here May 21 and leaves for Straits, Colombo and Bombay May 24.
The s.s. NEURALIA, leaves Shanghai May 22 and is due here May 25.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. NORE, leaves Yokohama July 26 and is due here August 6.
The s.s. NOVARA, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 20.
The s.s. LYCAON, leaves Yokohama May 3 and is due here May 20.
The s.s. MENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 17 and is due here June 3.
The s.s. REESUS, leaves Yokohama May 31 and is due here June 17.
The s.s. TALITHYRIUS, leaves Yokohama June 14 and is due here July 1.
The s.s. IDOMENEUS, leaves Yokohama June 28 and is due here July 17.
The s.s. STENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 24 and is due here June 10 and leaves for Liverpool.
The s.s. TEUCER, leaves Yokohama June 7 and is due here June 24 and leaves for Liverpool.
The s.s. AKHATON APCAR, leaves Kobe May 30, due here June 8 and leaves for Calcutta June 7.
The s.s. NINGCHOW, leaves Yokohama June 21 and is due here July 8 and leaves for Liverpool.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. ARRATON APCAR, left Calcutta April 27, due here May 17 and leaves for Kobe May 18.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. CYCLOPS, leaves Manila May 19, due here May 21 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle May 24.
The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Manila June 27, due here June 29 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 3.
The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila July 23, due here July 24 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 28.

FROM LONDON.

The s.s. NORE, leaves London May 22, due here July 7 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan July 8.
The s.s. NOVARA, leaves London June 5, due here July 21 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan July 22.
The s.s. PROTESILAUS, leaves Seattle May 23, due here June 16 and leaves for Manila May 14.
The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Seattle June 18, due here July 11 and leaves for Manila July 17.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Japan sailed from Kobe May 3rd and is due at Nagasaki May 5.
The T.K.K. s.s. Shingo Maru arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will leave that Port for Hongkong on May 1st, being due here May 14th.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Vancouver on April 14.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Monteville left Shanghai on Friday, 11th April and is due at Moji Sunday, April 13th.
The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru arrived at Yokohama April 7 and will sail for San Francisco from that Port April 29.
The T.K.K. s.s. Anyo Maru arrived at Yokohama March 30th, and will sail April 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco en-route to Valparaiso, South America.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

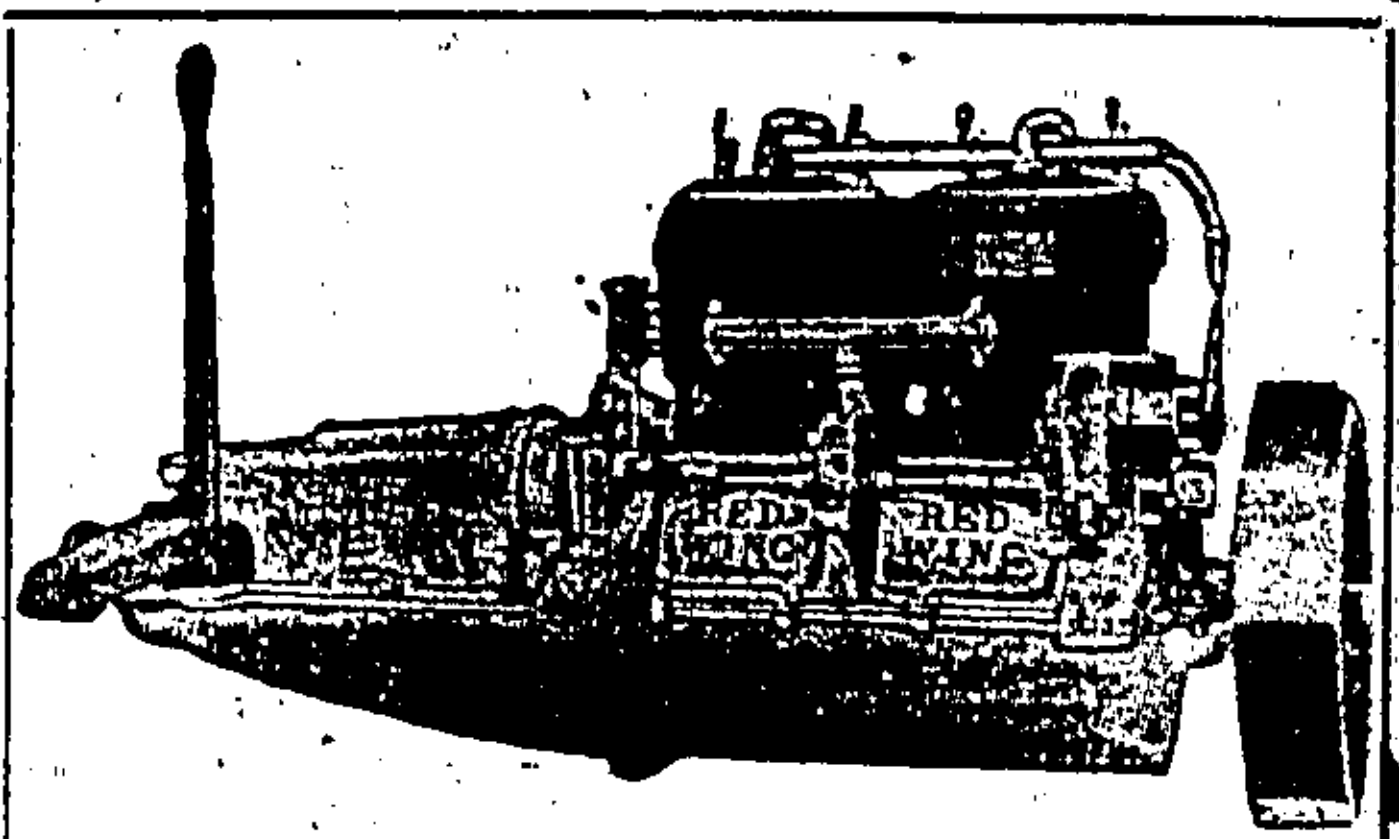
NOTICES.

"ARROW"
COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL,
WEAR WELL,
AND ARE
WELL MADE.

TRADE MARK
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

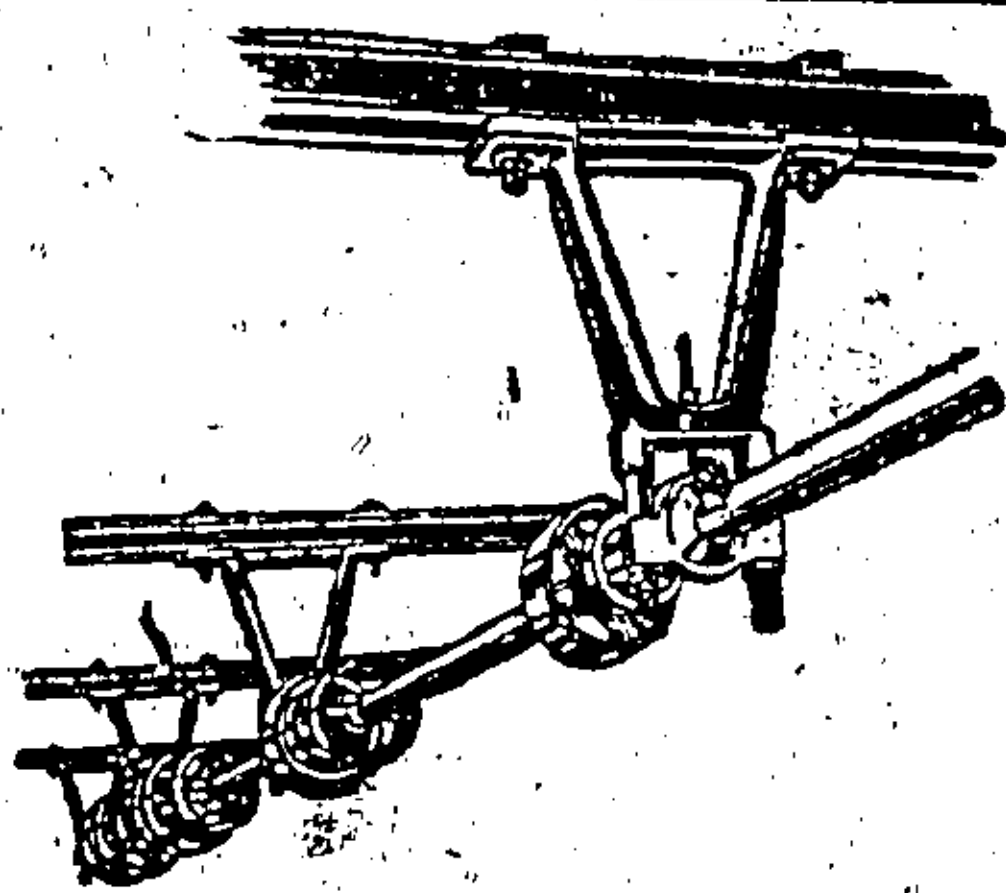
THE RED WING ENGINE HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS, IT IS THEREFORE NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT. IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SPECIFY
SKF
BALL BEARINGS

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER
We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines
POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE SKF CO., LTD.
THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LTD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.
The School has accommodation for 200 pupils.
Courses for Mechanics and Driving.
Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means pay for their course.

Works and school, Shauiwan.
Office, 4, Queen's Road Central.

YOUR COPY
OF THE
Hongkong & Directory
IS NOW READY

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
22 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(With apologies to "Joan of Arc")
Tis ready now! Tis ready now!
And its size will surprise everyone
It exceeds all expectation
It demands your approbation.
Tis ready now! Tis ready now!
So do not hesitate.
But buy to-day, without delay
Or else you may be too late.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarrash in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fritura, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.
Manila—Per COLOMBIA.
THURSDAY, May 15.
Manila and Japan—Per SHINTO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.
Fort Bayard—Per CORNELIA, 8 a.m.
Hobow and Bangkok—Per HAIMUN, 9 a.m.
Fort Bayard—Per WING HANG, 10 a.m.
Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 10 a.m.
Seigon—Per TELAMACHUS, 10 a.m.
Haiphong, Seigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSHALLS—Per PAUL LEONAT, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per TENSHO MARU, 11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per KATSHING, 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 3 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYSANG, 5 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per SUN TAK, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 15.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per PAK LING, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, May 14, at 6 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 3 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy—Per VAN WAERWILCK, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 16.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJOMARU, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 17.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, May 19.
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KALIFONG, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHO, 11 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG-CHOW, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per WINGSANG, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 20.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per COLOMBIA, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 22.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 23.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINKO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 24.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGHONG, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 29.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CHARLES DARRELL'S

World renowned melodrama

"WHEN LONDON SLEEPS"

"THE GREAT VACUUM ROBERT"

"THE WILD ENGINE"

British Gazette No. 522-523.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MAY 13, 14 & 15.
9.15 P.M.

HOUSE PETERS

"THE HAND OF PERIL"

in 5 parts.

and Various Comies.

MATINEE THURSDAY, May 15th, at 5.15 p.m.

JUST JIM

featuring: HARRY D. CAREY.

Remember THURSDAY, May 15th.

RUTH ROLAND

in

A Pathe Cyclonic Serial

"HANDS UP."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511.

Tel. 2511.

MAY 14, 15, 16.

5 parts. FEATURE 5 parts.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?"

GAZETTE & COMICS.

SATURDAY 17th. SEE

MARIE DORO

in

"LOST AND WON"

(Paramount 5 parts).

Booking at the THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT

(Tuesday), May 13th
and TO-MORROW NIGHT, May 14th,
at 9.15 p.m.

THE

**BANVARD AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY COMPANY**

18 ARTISTES 18

Mostly Girls.

PRESENT

THE DREAMY, TROPICAL TREAT.

"HELLO, HAWAII,"

SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE

THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT.

"OH, PAPA"

A SCREAMING FARCE WITH MUSIC.

THURS. MATINEE & NIGHT, MAY 15.

FRI. MAY 16 & SAT. MATINEE & NIGHT MAY 17.

"OFF TO THE FRONT."

MATINEES:

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, at 5.15 & SATURDAY, MAY 17th, at 4.30 p.m.

Children Half Price.

POPULAR PRICES—\$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

ARRIVALS.

May 13.

WEI SHUN, Chi, 833 tons, from

Shanghai, Capt. L. Sheldrop, San Peh

S.N. Co., C14.

CHUEN ON, Chi, 235 tons, from

Hoihow, Capt. F. Jorge, Luen Yick,

C43.

PAKHOL, Brit, 1,227 tons, from

Wuhu, Capt. Cowan, B. & S., C46.

CHIHLI, Brit, 1,143 tons, from

Canton, Capt. F. McGarity, B. & S., C16.

SUNNING, Brit, 1,570 tons, from

Shanghai and Amoy, Capt. W. Benson,

B. & S., B10.

NANCY MOLLER, Brit, 693 tons, from

Canton, Capt. Wilkins, Moller, Kowloon

Dock.

CLEARANCES.

May 13.

WING SANG, Chi, 530 a.m., for

Canton, J.M. & Co., C14.

TAIHEI MARU, Jap, 8 a.m., for

Dairen, Suzuki.

TAMON MARU, No. 1, Jap, 10 a.m.

for Singapore, Y.K.K.

TOYO MARU, No. 1, Jap, 7 a.m.,

for Osaka, Osawa.

WEISHUN, Chi, 10 for Canton,

San Peh S.N. Co.

PAKHOL, Brit, 430 a.m., for Canton,

B. & S.

OGUO MARU, Jap, 2 p.m., for

Wuhu, M.B.K.

SUNNING, Brit, 6 p.m., for Canton,

B. & S.

CHIHLI, Brit, noon, for Shanghai

via Swatow, B. & S.

BRIBATE, Brit, noon, for Hongay,

Carm. and Clarke.

TAMAYE MARU, No. 2, Jap, noon,

for Macao, Osawa.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by GEORGE WILLIAM
CADE BURNETT, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.